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ZAMYATIN COMMENTS IN STUDIO NINE ON NATO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD032310 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Now the highlights from a commentary by Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department at the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

Leonid Zamyatin took part in a panel discussion telecast over domestic networks. The discussion centered on the latest peace proposals made by President Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin concerning disarmament and the relaxation of tension in the military field. Leonid Zamyatin recalled the essence of those proposals. The Soviet Union is ready to reduce the number of its medium-range nuclear delivery systems provided no similar types of weapons were deployed in Western Euprope. The Soviet Union decided on a unilateral basis to cut back the numerical strength of its troops in central Europe and withdraw within 12 months up to 20,000 servicemen from the German Democratic Republic as well as 1,000 tanks and other types of military equipment. The Soviet Union also proposed taking further steps aimed at greater trust in Europe, specifically to notify in advance about military exercises and troop movements involving more than 20,000 men. It was likewise suggested that no more than 40 or 50 thousand servicemen should take part in military exercises. Speaking in Berlin President Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed the Soviet Union would never use nuclear weapons against those states which had refused to produce or acquire such kinds of weapons and which did not have them on their territory.

Leonid Zamyatin called attention to another important aspect.

Following SALT II coming into force, the Soviet Union was prepared to start negotiating SALT III. Within the framework of SALT III the Soviet Union was ready to discuss, apart from limitation of intercontinental missiles, the ceiling of other kinds of hardware including medium-range missiles. Leonid Zamyatin went on to say that there was a definite parity of forces in the world, a definite balance between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The SALT II treaty limits strategic armaments in such a way so as not to upset the present balance. However, the United States intends to deploy in Western Europe 572 medium-range missile. This is described as a retaliatory move. As things really stand, the United States was, for a number of years, been getting ready to start production of the new, qualitatively novel missiles of the Pershing II type, their flying range being 2,500 kilometers. Ground-based cruise missiles were also being prepared. The United States intended to deploy them in Europe too. The cruise missiles can hit targets as far as 2,500 or 2,600 kilometers, that is on the Soviet Union's territories. Thereby, the Soviet Union is directly threatened. As a matter of fact the United States is out to secure an edge over the Soviet Union and to upset the balance which underpins the process of relaxation of international tension.

Leonid Zamyatin also drew attention to the biased assessment by the West of the missile and nuclear potential of the two sides that confront each other in Europe. The Western powers are taking stock of the French and British medium-range delivery systems alone, while disregarding the American forward-based systems, and these submarine and aircraft carrier based missiles in the Mediterranean and the North Sea are capable of hitting targets on the Soviet Union's territory.

(?This is true) also of the air force operating from Federal Germany and Britain. Now the overall balance would be this: NATO has some 1,500 nuclear delivery units targeted at the Soviet Union. As to the Soviet Union, it hasn't added a single medium-range missile or plane over the past 10 years to what it already has in its western districts. On the contrary, it has reduced the number of silos, yet the West keeps silent about that. The Soviet Union has also cut the number of medium-range bombers and it never deploys such kinds of weapons in other countries. And when it is said that the Soviet Union has stationed new types of medium-range systems over the last few years, this a gross falsification of the real state of affairs, Leonid Zamyatin emphasized.

Turning to the American plans to site 600 new missiles in Western Europe, Leonid Zamyatin cautioned that this would create an entirely new situation in the European balance of forces. This would touch off a new spiral in the arms race. The Soviet Union would then be compelled to take new steps in retaliation to strengthen its national security, to counterbalance the deployment of qualitatively novel kinds of weapons which are offensive not defensive in nature. So the Soviet Union will draw appropriate conclusions to strengthen its national security.

Comment on SALT II

LD040128 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A prominent Soviet spokesman has reiterated that SALT II is based on the principle of equal security and is in the interests of both the Soviet Union and the United States. This was stated by Leonid Zamyatin, who heads the International Information Department of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee. He was speaking in the Studio Nine program of Soviet television today. In a reference to the opponents of the treaty in the United States, Leonid Zamyatin said their attitude was prompted by the wish to play up the the thinking in the military industrial complex but, said Leonid Zamyatin, there appear to be enough soberminded people in the United States to rebuff the attacks that certain forces are making on SALT II. He then pointed out that if the United States brought the coming into effect of the treaty into question this would bring into question the value of the United States as a negotiating partner, the value of its signature on the treaty and the value of its negotiations for relaxation. This being so, he concluded, we should view the treaty optimistically. It's in the interests of the world as a whole and should become effective.

'CONTRADICTORY' FRG RESPONSE TO SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES VIEWED

LD021641 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent A. Antsiferov report: "Faced With a Choice"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 26 October--"The Soviet proposals have been put on the table. And the NATO countries would be taking poor advice if they did not take advantage of this chance...." That is how the West German newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG commented recently on the new Soviet initiatives put forward by comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin.

Initially official Bonn reacted in a seemingly positive way. Welcoming the Soviet initiatives, FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, for instance, stressed that they are the harbingers of progress at future talks. Foreign minister H.-D. Genzcher described them "as an important step in the right direction."

Recently, however, signs have emerged that in the FRG, as in some other NATO countries, ground is being prepared for steps in the totally opposite direction. That is precisely how the country's progressive press assesses the statement by FRG Defense Minister H. Apel in support of plans to "modernize" NATO's nuclear missile arsenal and plans to deploy about 600 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons on West European territory. Contradicting himself and thus seemingly stressing the contradictoriness of the West German ruling circles' position, FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher is now echoing Apel.

To justify this tactic, the thesis of "Atlantic solidarity" was again dragged out: On such an important question the FRG allegedly cannot allow itself to take an independent decision, since it must proceed from "the interests of NATO as a whole."

The country's peace-loving forces, however, resolutely condemn the NATO plans. Mass demonstrations in support of the Soviet initiatives are now taking place throughout the country. The West German working people are firmly saying "no!" to the plans to turn their country into a launch pad for U.S. missiles. After all, the choice facing the FRG's ruling circles is too serious. "They will have to decide," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his Berlin speech, "what is best for the FRG: promoting the consolidation of peace in Europe and developing peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation among the European states in a spirit of good neighborliness and strengthening mutual trust, or promoting a new aggravation of the situation in Europe and the world by deploying on their territory U.S. nuclear missile weapons targeted against the USSR and its allies."

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY GROUP APPEALS TO WEST ON EUROMISSILES ISSUE

LD021846 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 2, TASS--The USSR Parliamentary Group has appealed to the parliamentary groups of West European countries, the United States and Canada. The appeal, adopted today at a meeting in the Kremlin of the Bureau of the Committee of the USSR Parliamentary Group, says: The plans to deploy on the territory of Western Europe new types of American nuclear-missile arms aimed at the USSR and its allies cause among Soviet parliamentarians, just as among all Soviet people, serious alarm and deep apprehensions for the destinies of Europe, for the future of mankind. These plans, covered up by the smokescreen of talk about the mythical "Soviet threat", are designed to substantially change the strategic situation in the European Continent, disrupt the existing balance of forces there and to try to achieve military superiority for NATO.

Realisation of these plans would seriously threaten the policy of detente and lead to an aggravation of the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole. But it is absolutely clear that attempts by one side to achieve military superiority are doomed to failure in advance. The other side would be compelled to take the necessary additional measures to ensure its security. It would have no other way out.

The European Continent, where the Second World War flared up 40 years ago and where to this d ay the destinies of international peace are largely decided, is living through one of the most responsible periods of its history. The new Soviet proposals, directed at scaling down military confrontation in Europe, strengthening trust and lessening the threat of a new war, set forth by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin, were received with approval in Europe and in the whole world, and are being discussed with much interest.

As is known, the Soviet Union has decided to unilaterally reduce its armed forces in central Europe by 20,000 men and to withdraw from there a thousand tanks and a certain amount of other military equipment. It is prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear arms delivery vehicles in its western areas if no additional such means are deployed in Western Europe. Confirming readiness to commence SALT III talks immediately after the entry into force of the SALT II treaty, the USSR proposes to discuss within the framework of these talks the possibility of limiting not only inter-continental but also other types of arms, given, of course, strict observance of the principle of equal security of the sides.

The USSR Parliamentary Group calls on the parliamentarians of West European countries, the United States and Canada to worthily appreciate the Soviet Union's initiative, that opens up the road to a constructive dialogue designed to give the peoples lasting peace and reliable security. Soviet parliamentarians are deeply convinced that no task is more honourable and responsible for parliamentarians of all countries than that of ensuring a peaceful life for their peoples.

Recalling the resolution of the 66th inter-parliamentary conference, "Implementation of tne Concluding Document of the 10th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament" and other documents on disarmament adopted at inter-parliamentary forums, the Parliamentary Group of the USSR calls on the parliamentarians of West European countries, the United States and Canada to draw on their high authority and influence so as to prevent a new spiral of the arms race that may be caused by the implementation of plans to deploy new types of American nuclear-missile arms in the European Continent, and to put an end to the dangerous playing with fire.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARIANS OPPOSE NATO NUCLEAR MISSILE PLANS

LD021444 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Hague, November 2, TASS--The Dutch opposition Labour Party has declared against the NATO's plans to deploy on the territory of Western Europe new American missiles with nuclear warheads. After the meeting of its parliamentary faction, which discussed this question, leader of the party Joop den Uye has said that the Dutch people will not agree to deployment of that lethal weapon on the territory of the country.

The protest has also been made by the parliamentary faction of the ruling party of the Netherlands--the Christian Democratic Appeal. In its statement it was noted that the Christian Democratic Appeal Party comes out against expansion of the existing nuclear arsenals through making operational new types of weapons of the medium radius of action.

The intention of the Pentagon and NATO to deploy in Western Europe American Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles are fraught with the danger of a new twist in the nuclear arms spiral, says a statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands. The document resolutely rebuffs the attempts of certain Western circles to present things in a way as if the point in question is just replacement of "outdated" systems of weapons and insignificant "additional armament." In actual fact, realization of the NATO's plans might upset the existing equilibrium of forces and might lead to unfavourable consequences for the development of the process of detente between East and West.

Emphasis on SALT II

LD022136 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Hague, November 2, TASS--Statements against deployment of American missiles with nuclear warheads on the territory of Western Europe have been adopted at meetings of the parliamentary factions of the Netherlands' ruling party--the Christian Democratic Appeal and the oppositional Labor Party.

In its statement the Christian Democratic Appeal declared against expansion of the existing nuclear arsenals through making operational new types of weapons of the medium radius of action. Chairman of the faction of the Christian Democratic Appeal in parliament's Second Chamber L. Libbers has said that ratification by the American Senate of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty should now become the main step towards reduction of nuclear armaments.

Leader of the Labour Party Joop M. den Uyl emphasized that the Dutch people would not agree to deployment of the American lethal weapon on the territory of the country.

PAPER EXAMINES PHILOSOPHY BEHIND D. AARON'S EUROPE TOUR

LD021329 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Yu. Sibirtsev article under the rubric "Commenting on the Day's Events": "An Artless Philosophy"]

[Text] David Aaron, deputy assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, is touring Western Europe. His political tour is taking in Italy, the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands and Britain.

This is not his first trip to Western Europe, and the route is well known to him. He went there early in the year too. At that time the Americans were only just beginning to implement plans for the deployment of their missiles on West European territory. They had already provided for appropriations for the production of the missiles. But they had to enlist European support. So Aaron crossed the ocean with the mission of persuading the NATO allies of the need to deploy cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles in their countries.

The NATO machine was set in motion. The militarist idea began to acquire concrete shape. Military experts calculated how many missiles would be shipped to Europe, what countries they would be deployed in and against whom they would be targeted. Everything seemed to be going according to plan.

But then something happened which caused concern and alarm both in the Pentagon and in NATO headquarters in Brussels. From the platform of Berlin's Palace of the Republic, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put forward far-reaching proposals on disarmament and military detente.

Confusion arose in West European capitals. Indeed, some people reasoned, what need is there to saturate West European territory with even more new weapons, when the Russians are prepared, provided NATO renounces Eurostrategic missiles, to reduce the number of their medium-range missiles, and when unilaterally they are reducing their troops.

Such sentiments clearly were not to Washington's liking. It hurriedly dispatched its envoy to West Europe. Reports filtering through to the press on Aaron's visit leave no room for doubt that he is trying to incline his interlocutors to reject the Soviet proposals. Let Moscow disarm; let it declare its readiness to reduce its nuclear potential; we must follow our militarist path--that is the sense of the artless philosophy which Aaron is trying to impose.

This philosophy is a selfish one and accords with U.S. interests alone, and primarily with the interests of the U.S. military industrial complex. Indeed, 600 new medium-range missiles will mean a torrent of dollars for the American moneybags who manufacture weapons.

Washington's philosophy also contains the following element. The whole new nuclear missile venture, if it is implemented, could not fail to leave its mark on the socialist states' relations with the countries from whose territories the missiles will be targeted against them. Tension will appear and confidence will give way to suspicion.

If this happens, the Washington politicians reason, we will obtain considerable benefits--political and military. We will be able to take the NATO allies in hand, particularly those who do not display sufficient zeal in fulfilling their NATO commitments. We will be able more vigorously to impair all-European cooperation--after all, the Europeans have become so keen on cooperation within Europe that they have begun to lose their former preference toward their main transatlantic partner! We will be able to harm the Madrid meeting due to be held in 1980--that will also be useful for the United States. Those are the Wasington administration's ulterior motives.

Surely Europeans see how selfish Washington is? Why is Aaron finding listeners who heed his admonitions and veiled threats? Indeed, the West Europeans have accumulated solid, positive experience of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other Eastern neighbors. What efforts were needed to overcome the accretions of the "cold war" times! And those efforts were not in vain. The inhabitants of the European house have learned to cooperate and to find mutually acceptable solutions to complex political and economic problems. Why must they call in question and throw away what has been so hard won? For the sake of America's selfishness: but Europe has its own interests, and must think about them.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS SHITIKOV, ZAGLADIN ON DISARMAMENT FORUM

LD021529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA correspondent Yu. Ryzhov interview in De Haan with A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, and V.V. Zagladin, deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview"8" The European Public's Resolve"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] In the small Belgian township of De Haan a forum of the European public for disarmament and security, in which around 300 representatives of the public from 26 European countries, as well as from the United States, Canada, the United Nations and other international organizations, took part, has completed its work.

The forum was organized at the initiative of the International Committee for Disarmament and Cooperation in Europe as part of UN disarmament week.

After the meeting IZVESTIYA correspondent in Belgium Yu. Ryzhov asked Soviet delegation leader A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, and V.V. Zagladin, deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, to give their impressions of the forum's work.

[Question] How would you describe the forum's significance and results?

[Answer] Every such meeting, A.P. Shitikov said, is a new page in the public's growing movement for security and cooperation on our continent, a movement which has become an integral part of European reality. As was pointed out by the participants, the present forum met at a critical point in European history, since the implementation of NATO's plans to deploy new U.S. missiles in West Europe could undermine detente on the continent and could lead to a new round in the arms race. Moreover, they welcomed unanimously the important new Soviet initiatives set forth by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his Berlin speech, which opens the way for practical steps to halt the arms race and deepen the processes of detente and cooperation in Europe.

The forum showed that the continent's peace-loving forces are resolved to do everything possible to prevent a return to the cold war.

[Question] What new developments were there at this forum compared with the first two sessions of the Brussels assembly?

[Answer] Mainly, that this time the delegates' speeches showed an awareness that all Europeans share a common interest in insuring the continent's security, V.V. Zagladin answered. The indivisibility of European security was many speakers' theme. Here it was stressed--for the first time with such force--that the arms race urged on by imperialism runs counter to a fundamental human right--the right to live in peace.

To demands made by many speakers that the governments of NATO member countries--particularly the United States and the FRG--should take account of parliamentarians' opinion and the voice of public opinion when drafting decisions on important problems of concern to millions of people were also interesting and important. War preparations behind the peoples' backs should be ended--this was a slogan advanced by many people. Under these conditions it is important to do everything possible to counter war and arms race propaganda.

[Question] How would you describe the composition of the forum participants?

[Answer] In De Haan, A.P. Shitikov went on, all the main political and ideological currents existing in Europe were represented--communists, socialists, social democrats, Catholic parties and organizations, delegates of trade unions and womens', youth, religious and pacifist organizations, and members of national parliaments and the European Parliament. In other words, the standard of representation was extremely high.

This testifies, moreover, that all our continent's social forces now subscribe to the idea of the need for disarmament and the strengthening of security in Europe. This is a guarantee of the further extension of the European peoples' struggle for the complete victory of the ideas set forth in the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference.

EUROPEAN FORUM DECISION PROTESTS NEW U.S. MISSILES

LD021015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[P. Puchkov report: "The Forum Has Finished Work"]

[Text] De Haan, 28 October--A forum of the European public for disarmament and security finished work in this Belgian city today. The debates in the four discussion groups were animated and businesslike. The participants discussed the general concepts and principles of disarmament, military detente and security, problems of nuclear disarmament and the banning of all types of weapons of mass destruction, questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe and the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament.

Speeches by representatives of the public from many countries showed that most of the forum participants are clearly aware of the danger of the situation shape in Europe today, where as a result of Pentagon and NATO intentions of deploying new nuclear-missile weapons in West European countries a serious threat is posed to peace and security on the continent. This was referred to by representatives of the United States, Spain, Austria, Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland and other countries.
Plans for the deployment of sophisticated types of nuclear-missile weapons in the west of our continent violate the historically established equilibrium of forces in Europe, B. Kucera (Czechoslovakia) stated. Their implementation could seriously undermine the detente process. The equilibrium of forces is a generally acknowledged fact, Canadian representative (G. Sheyfer) noted, and the present situation urgently demands a reduction in the level of military confrontation, and not a stepping up of the arms race.

Security cannot be built at the expense of others' security. It is important for every new step in the disarmament sphere to supplement and consolidate concrete decisions adopted earlier and to promote detente, V.M. Falin, a member of the Soviet delegation, noted. We must constantly inform the public correctly on the significance of disarmament in insuring a peaceful future for the peoples.

A number of forum participants raised the question of expanding confidence-building measures between states in the military sphere. In this connection the important and timely nature of the recent Soviet peace initiatives was indicated. The proposals formulated in L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech, French representative R. Piquet stated, open up real prospects for fruitful talks. They are in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Final Act of the all-European conference.

Former Portuguese President Gen F. da Costa Gomes indicated the need for the most energetic actions to prevent nuclear war. The implementation of NATO plans and the deployment of American cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe, he said, would violate the existing equilibrium of forces between East and West. He welcomed L.I. Brezhnev's proposals on the military detente measures, calling them "valuable and positive."

The new U.S. and NATO bloc military programs are incompatible with efforts to limit the arms race, V.V. Zagladin, a member of the Soviet delegation, stated. The Soviet Union advocates maintaining the parity of forces in Europe but at a lower level of confrontation than at present. The USSR is not about to attack anyone, is not threatening anyone and is not about to threaten anyone. The Soviet Union seeks constructive talks on a wide range of problems of military detente and expects from the West an answer to its new initiatives.

In their speeches the forum participants stressed the major, responsible role of public forces in advancing military detente. Here it was said that the coming months will be decisive in this sphere, observed (J. Bruin) (United States), a representative of the International League of Women for Peace and Freedom. And we must hurry. We must launch a broad protest campaign against the continuation of the arms race. Our organization, she said, supports the idea put forward by the FRG representative of holding mass demonstrations against the deployment of sophisticated types of U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in Europe at the time when NATO war ministers are to discuss these plans.

We must say a resolute "no!" to such insane plans, Danish representative (M. Dittse) stated. The public in small countries, as recent facts show, can do a great deal. In our country we are now about to launch a mass campaign under the slogan "No City Without a Movement Against New American Missiles on European Territory!"

Spokesmen for the discussion groups reported on the results of their discussion at the forum's plenary session. A concluding speech was delivered by Canon R. Goor, member of the Secretariat of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

CUBA 'CRISIS' DESIGNED TO LEND CREDIBILITY TO SALT II OPPOSITION

LD050957 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 44, 26 Oct 79 pp 7-8 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Gudkov dispatch: "United States: Crisis That Wasn't"]

[Excerpts] New York--On 17 July, before the start of the morning session of the Foreign Relations Committee, an aide of Richard Stone, Democratic senator from Florida, conveyed some extraordinary news to his boss. "Reports are coming in," he whispered, drawing the senator to one side, "of a buildup of Soviet combat troops in Cuba; their numerical strength has apparently reached brigade level." Forestalling the senator's next question, the aide stated that his information had been obtained from a nonsecret official source and that the senator was free to make it public. Stone immediately raised this question in the Foreign Relations Committee with Defense Secretary H. Brown and intelligence service leaders who--coincidentally--were attending a closed session that day.

Stone maintains for his part that he deliberately raised the issue of "Soviet troops on Cuba" to test the administration's readiness to take decisive action. [paragraph continues]

"What is the point of monitoring fulfillment of SALT II," he explains, "if we do not have the will to demand its observance?" Whatever the immediate intentions of senators and staff propagandists, in the final analysis, TIME magazine sums up, "the administration adopted a policy which no one wanted and which they did not intend to follow, as it could lead to a dangerous and unnecessary confrontation with the Soviet Union and to the defeat of SALT II in the Senate."

The obvious winners were the "hawks," who had appreciably restrained their ardor after the July round of the Foreign Relations Committee's work, which undoubtedly ended in favor of ratifying the agreement. Demands were once again made that the ratification issue be "linked" to the Soviet Union's "conduct" in various parts of the world. Allegations of the impossibility of monitoring the agreement's fulfillment were again heard.

Of course, not everyone in the Senate lost their head. Majority leader Robert Byrd warned his colleagues:

"I see nothing today that could justify panic or hasty judgments on SALT II.... Talk is cheap. It is the only thing not affected by inflation."

In the end, just one senator--Russell Long--announced at the height of the "events" that he had decided to vote against ratification. And Church's stance did not meet with understanding in his home state. The local newspaper--the TRIBUNE--wrote editorially: "We see no reason to be proud when the Foreign Relations Committee chairman from Idaho tries to surpass the rightists in the Senate who have lost their reason."

"These days it is quite easy to create a crisis," the magazine INQUIRY writes with irony. "Take a few thousand Soviet soldiers in Cuba and a few photographs taken from a spy satellite, and take representatives of intelligence departments dreaming of wrecking the SALT II treaty. Then add a senator conducting a desperate struggle for reelection, an ordinary flock of 'hawks' dreaming of garbage, and also a compliant President. Mix all this together, and the crisis is ready."

Crisis? The vociferous campaign mounted in September was designed to convince Americans of the reality of the "Soviet threat," to provide grounds for military preparations in the Caribbean and for the intention to accelerate the creation of a 110,000-strong "quick reaction corps." The artificially created crisis not only served as grounds for a "show of muscle" but also clouded the atmosphere between the two countries.

Later the administration admitted that there were no grounds for a crisis....

KONDRASHOV ATTACKS EVANS, NOVAK FOR WRITINGS ON SALT II

LD030328 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Stanislav Kondrashov commentary]

[Text] The American observer James Reston has said: Now the United States is almost longing for the wicked old times of the cold war when America and Russia could hate each other without all this confusion caused by such foreign words as detente.

Well, this statement isn't altogether unfounded, though from afar it is hard to see how deeply this longing for hatred is rooted in the hearts of the average Americans. As for the professional haters, James Reston is right. They can triumph now, because there are few people in America today who would hamper their attacks on what is behind the foreign word detente.

As it is some of them have never stopped their attacks, even at the time when the easing of tension was not assailed as fiercely as now, and when the doves still could insist on reducing military spending. The hawks of the press also have a hierarchy of their own and its upper echelons are occupied by the notorious pair of columnists, Roland Evans and Robert Novak. Few people can beat them in their hatred for the Soviet Union. They lean over backwards in their attempts to inspire millions of Americans with their anti-Sovietism. The fact that these two odious figures are intellectually unbalanced is obvious. Witness one of their latest creations which says that the Kremlin puts the existence of the SALT II agreement at stake in order to insure its military superiority over entire Europe. The Kremlin, Evans and Novak go on to say, not only fails to slow down its propagandistic campaign against the modernization of NATO's nuclear armaments, but even intends to intensify this campaign.

It is difficult to take this seriously. Witness the consistency of the Soviet policy reflected in the recent peaceful initiative President Brezhnev expressed in Berlin. The initiative, by the way, stated as soon as the SALT II agreement comes into force, the Soviet Union will be ready to negotiate SALT III. That is why it suggests that Western Europe and the United States reduce the level of military confrontation on the continent and says it is ready to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles provided NATO does not deploy new types of American missiles in West European countries.

We have looked through Evans' and Novak's writings published in the past half year. Nearly all of them referred to a Soviet threat. When commenting on the events in Nicaragua in August, Evans and Novak said Central America was turning Red. In July they expressed concern over what they thought was an improvement in Soviet-Turkish relations. In April they detected Soviet intrigues in Iran. Their latest writings we are focusing on right now seem to express concern over the destiny of the SALT II agreement.

However, this is a deceptive impression. Novak and Evans say that that parity is an extremely dangerous thing and the SALT II agreement is a monstrous delusion. For Evans and Novak themselves the SALT II agreement and the further easing of tension might really be dangerous, because the more confidence and understanding between nations, the less grounds for slander and ill will for Novak and Evens. It is obvious that the interests of world peace and the aspirations of the Soviet and American people do not coincide with the interests of these two columnists.

TRILATERAL NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY TALKS HELD IN GENEVA

LD021324 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, November 2, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain at the current talks on elaborating a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty was held here today.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD041640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Boris Andriyanov, All-Union radio commentator, with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, observer for KOMMUNIST]

[Text] We meet with you, esteemed listeners, at a time when only a few days remain before the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. On the eve of this important date it is appropriate to recall that our Soviet state, from the very first hours of the Great October Revolution and right up to the present day, has unswervingly acted as the standard-bearer for peace. Among the slogans which the October Revolution has inscribed on its banners, one of the principal ones has been the call of Peace to the Peoples. The first decree of the newly born Soviet states was the peace decree, and in essence, throughout the whole 62 years the chief question in the international activity of our socialist homeland has unswervingly remained the struggle for peace. This peace policy has one decisive historic advantage: In reality and in actual life it accords fully with the real interests of all mankind. The right to peace and to a peaceful and happy life is an inalienable right that all people have.

Soviet Peace Initiatives

Unflinching loyalty to this peace policy was demonstrated by our country when it advanced the new initiatives as expounded by Comrade Brezhnev in his 6 October speech in Berlin. These proposals--clearcut, lucid and permitting no ambiguous interpretation--were made in the interests of international detente. They pursue a goal which has long been known and which has been proclaimed in our peace policy: that of furthering the transformation of Europe into a continent of security and cooperation by reducing nuclear arms first and foremost and then going on to conventional arms as well.

The wrong and dangerous slogan of Arming More in Order to Disarm, which was invented by the enemies of peace, is countered by a seriously founded and specifically worded program for reducing the level of military confrontation. This program is dictated by commonsense, which tells us: The fewer weapons there are the more reliable is security.

[Nekrasov] Yes, in a few days' time it will be a full month since the Soviet peace program for Europe has become the focus of world politics. I would put it this way: This program--this historic initiative, as people call it--has become the axis around which contemporary international relations revolve.

Referring to West Europe and the mood there today, it may be stressed that among the people, many people--those who understand the viewpoint of the Soviet Union, its realistic approach to the situation, the feasibility of the Soviet proposals and the good will of our country--these proposals are encountering a positive response, both among a number of politicians and in a number of organs of the press.

However, on the other hand, reactionary politicians and the reactionary wing of the press are at present fiercely conducting the same old propaganda regarding the mythical Soviet military threat. Those observers who recall how the present propaganda wave about the Soviet military threat began, saying that it was conceived with the very objective of shooting down some initiative of ours and with the very objective of reinforcing the idea of what is referred to as modernizing nuclear armaments in the Continent of Europe, are, I believe, quite correct in this assumption.

On the whole, one may say that the governments of a number of West European countries who are affected by our proposals are today taking up various positions on the matter. Meanwhile, pressure from across the ocean, from Washington, builds up on West Europe to insure that the plans to deploy Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles on European soil should be carried through, or, more accurately, to insure that these plans will be passed at the December session of the NATO Council.

So, just last week West Europe hosted a visit by a special four-man delegation representing the U.S. National Security Council. The delegation was headed by Aaron, a fairly close colleague of the not unrenowned Brzezinski. He toured all the countries where the American missiles would be sited. The topic discussed at the talks he held in all of them--insofar as one can judge from press reports--was that of the need, regardless of the Soviet Union's proposals, and even in the teeth of peace initiative advanced by the Soviet Union, to deploy new nuclear hardware on European soil, and the need to continue with the nuclear arms race in Europe.

[Volskiy] Vadim Nikolayevich, in connection with this visit to Europe by the Aaron team, which you have just referred to, I feel it would not be without interest to draw people's attention to one particular fact--that Western newspapers, or in any case some of them, carried reports that the American diplomats who formed part of this team carried in their briefcases some proposals for a reduction in the number of American nuclear warheads located on European territory. Yet the real content and meaning of these proposals contained in the briefcases of the members of the Aaron team, which has been touring the West European states, and their actual content so far remains a secret.

Eurostrategic Missiles

[Nekrasov] Yes, we know of this only from press reports. In particular, the rumor is that the United States is supposed to be proposing to its allies at the next NATO Council session to agree to a reduction by 1,000 of the total number of American nuclear warheads located on West European soil. Let us have a look at what this proposal means. First of all, we should recall that according to estimates made by journalists and not refuted by reports from official sources, there are from 7,000 to 8,000 American atomic warheads in West Europe. There is talk of a reduction by 1,000. But what do they intend to cut back on?

On this question the American press, notably the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, writes with some precision that the Honest John missiles will be withdrawn from Europe. These are purely tactical missiles with an operative range, if I remember correctly, of 50-80 km. Second, some of the aerial bombs appended to the B-52 bombers, which also have nuclear warheads, are to be withdrawn, followed by some nuclear mines which were to have been sited on Europe's main highways. In other words, we are dealing with weapons that are absolutely localized in significance.

But what are they proposing to put in their place? They plan to deploy on European territory some 600, or more precisely according to press reports, 752, Pershing II missiles, and cruise missiles with an operative range of 2,000 km--these are missiles that are capable of striking the territory of the Soviet Union. Each one of these Pershing and cruise missiles carries more than a single warhead--we don't know the exact number, but let us say three warheads--so it happens that in place of the 1,000 localized action systems, they propose to deploy 1,700 new, much more modern and much more destructive means of waging nuclear warfare in Europe.

When the Americans say that they are responding to the Soviet initiative with their own proposals to cut back on nuclear weaponry on European soil, a closer analysis shows how illusory and how unreal this idea is. I should like to draw your attention to a different aspect, namely to the fact that the Pentagon has found it impossible to simply brush the Soviet initiative aside. There was the feeling there that some sort of reciprocal steps had to be taken. This very fact confirms the great significance that our peace initiative has.

Well, if one looks at the broader perspective, then there is the great pressure--which, as I said at the beginning--the United States is bringing to bear on its allies in West Europe in order to force them to agree to plans to deploy these new weapons in Europe.

I would like to introduce an interesting quote from the West German STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG. It writes at the present time that the American strategists are stamping up and down with all the elegance of an elephant in the china shop of European politics. This is a fairly accurate portrayal of all those maneuvers the United States is currently using in Europe. It is to be expected that the battle surrounding the questions associated with the so-called modernization of American armaments is going to become more and more acute.

Hua's West European Visit

[Andriyanov] The opponents of detente and peaceful cooperation are intensifying their activities in the East as well as in the West. One example of this is the behavior of Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, who in a few days will end his tour of some West European countries. The visit by the Beijing leader coincided with that period during which a reply to the new Soviet proposals directed towards the further development of the policy of detente and strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world was to be made in the Western capitals. The openly hostile attitude of the Chinese leadership to the problems of detente, disarmament and the preservation of peace is well known. However, by all accounts those in Beijing have been compelled to take cognizance of the fact that such a stance is, to put it mildly, not popular among the broad circles of the international public.

The leaders of China are having to make a few corrections--even though purely as a matter of form--to their statements. This has been reflected during the visit of Hua Guofeng. Thus, for example, he has more than once asserted during his trip that China is not against detente, but has hastened to add that the intrigues of the hegemonists make detente unattainable. In short, the old tune is in a new version. It is not for nothing that the Paris paper PARISIEN LIBERE noted that China's basic position has not changed.

Nearly all of this week, Hua Guofeng has been in Britain. On arrival there, he lost no time in declaring that the purpose of his visit to Europe was to promote world peace. But how does Beijing envisage that peace was revealed by the Chinese premier during his meeting in Bavaria with the leader of the West German opposition, Franz-Josef Strauss? Hua Guofeng told him that there would be peace if the Europeans, Americans and Chinese joined forces and concerned themselves jointly with stability and detente, while refusing to submit to foreign domination. This is a well known political structure, the creation of which, according to Beijing's plans, is supposed to be realized by the putting together of a broad anti-Soviet front.

Of course, Hua Guofeng reiterated that in order to struggle against hegemonism--meaning the Soviet Union--West Europe must be strong, and, to be strong, it must make its territory available for the deployment of the latest types of American nuclear-missile weapons. In short, the building of peace Beijing-style must definitely be in the nature of preparation for a new war.

South African Nuclear Test

[Volskiy] Although we are speaking today of attempts to whip up the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, there is something else one cannot fail to note: the fact that this leads to its spread not only in depth, but also horizontally, as it were--to new countries and regions. Very convincing evidence of this danger is provided by the nuclear test detected off the coast of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] by U.S. intelligence satellites.

The Western rightwing press is now trying to hush up this scandalous affairs, writing that some mysterious explosion was carried out; no one knows by whom, or how. There was even some attempt to bring the Soviet Union into it. They spoke of some unidentified submarine having blown up. Well, as you know, this has been categorically refuted in a TASS statement published in our press. Yet the facts can scarcely leave any doubt whatsoever that this nuclear explosion was the work of the racist Government of South Africa. What are the facts? First, the South African regime is well known to have already gotten very close to producing a nuclear weapon. Two years ago, there were plans to test it in the Kalahari Desert, and only the protests of the international public prevented it. Second, it would undoubtedly be easier for the RSA than for other potential possessors of a nuclear weapon to test it off its own shores. Third, the Americans detected these tests 6 weeks ago, but did not announce the fact until the end of October. When they did so, they made it quite clear that the tests were carried out by the RSA. One must assume that the appropriate American departments must have had plenty of time to make a detailed investigation of the question.

Finally, a fourth point. The South African leaders themselves, the leaders of the racist regime, in particular the foreign minister, Botha, have not categorically denied that the RSA has carried out a nuclear test. Botha only said he had no information of it but in any case, he did not say firmly that the RSA does not intend to test and acquire nuclear weapons. I do not remember any such statements. The fact that he says he has no information does not mean that other members of the South African regime have none either, does it? Another aspect has also been remarked on in the press. A whole list of countries are named which are believed in the West to be capable of carrying out nuclear tests. Besides the RSA, the list includes first of all, Israel, and also Pakistan, Brazil, Argentina, the Taiwan regime and South Korea.

It is not only countries and regimes that are being named, but also a number of monopolistic companies in the West that could particpate in carrying out a nuclear test, and help the RSA in such a project. In particular, the Paris paper LIBERATION mentioned that certain circles in West Germany have been helping the RSA with its nuclear preparations for a long time. It is also pointed out that there are close contacts between the defense and defense industry departments of the RSA and Israel. According to the New York TIMES, the Israeli militarists, to quote the paper, have at their disposal a small quantity of untested plutonium bombs, and so would, of course, be interested in putting them through an examination jointly with the RSA.

The very serious consequences--difficult perhaps, even to predict--of such regimes getting access to nuclear weapons are obvious, the more so since they are out to acquire it for blatantly aggressive, and not at all for defense, purposes. The racists need atomic weapons in order to threaten other states, above all the neighboring independent African countries, and blackmail them. Therefore, particularly heavy responsibility is borne by those Western circles that are encouraging the production of nuclear weapons in South Africa, Israel or other states.

[Andriyanov] This line is radically at odds with the tasks of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, on which there is a treaty. The United States and the other Western powers signed it on the basis of their own interests and so those forces which are illegally promoting the dangerous extension of the number of nuclear states are acting to the detriment of their own countries and their own peoples.

[Volskiy] I think, Boris Vasiliyevich, that there is a certain logic in this this--that it is in a way a natural result of imperialist policy which at times negates itself.

I should like to draw attention to a further point--that imperialist circles are now pushing ahead with their previous course in an attempt to revive or establish it in some form by creating new military blocs and overhauling old organizations of the kind. In the Near East, for instance, there are increasingly vigorous efforts to knock together an alliance of Israel and Egypt, in place of CENTO, a bloc that has in effect, fallen apart. Now, in its place, following the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran, they are trying to set up some sort of pact under the name of pact for the defense of the Strait of Hormuz. The Strait of Hormuz connects the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean--or another bloc that is in ruins, SEATO, in Southeast Asia. Already they are trying, essentially, to restore it almost in its previous form. Let me remind you that the juridical basis of SEATO was the Manila military treaty, signed back in 1954 by the United States, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan. That treaty was then directed above all against Vietnam, and when the U.S. aggression in Vietnam ended in failure, the SEATO bloc was soon disbanded, even officially. That was about 3 years ago. Now here they are trying to bring the Manila treaty into force once again, and still under the same pretext of some mythical Vietnamese threat.

Let me quote the testimony of Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke, given at a session of one of the subcommittees of the U.S. Senate. He declared that the U.S. Government is, I quote, "determined to help Thailand receive military equipment in the event of unforseen circumstances, and also to give all-round support to that country on the basis of the Manila treaty signed in 1954." Well, and as correspondents have noted, Holbrooke thereby demonstrated the intention of the United States not even to stop at giving wider military aid to Thailand and some other Asian countries, above all those included in the ASEAN grouping. It is interesting that simultaneously with these statements by American officials on the possibility of the Manila pact being revived, there are also continuing attempts to turn that same ASEAN--created, of course, for quite different purposes--into a military organization.

There is another distinctive feature here as well: the fact that the course towards reviving SEATO has something in common with the Chinese threats against Vietnam, in particular the blatant attempts to set Thailand and several other Asian countries against Vietnam.

Deng Xiaoping, for example, naturally not without covert, provocative designs, recently said that in the event of a military conflict China would take the side of the countries belonging to the Southeast Asian bloc. And so we see that in the SEATO bloc which is rising from its ashes, so to speak, there is actually appearing a new participant, and not even a covert participant--the Beijing leadership. By the way, our Soviet press, among others, has previously warned of such a possibility, even while the SEATO bloc was breaking up and when the Vietnamese war had ended. I think that this week other events, too, have taken place in the Far East; an area to which we are rightly devoting quite a lot of attention--particularly events in South Korea.

[Andriyanov] Yes, this week the world public has witnessed yet another U.S. military demonstration off far eastern shores in the Pacific. On orders from the Pentagon a powerful squadron of warships from the U.S. 7th Fleet was moved into the Korean Peninsula area. These included the Blue Ridge, the flagship of the naval formation; the strike-action aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk; three missile-carrying cruisers, three missile-carrying destroyers, and one frigate. Foreign observers identify these ships as being among the major fighting units of the U.S. 7th Fleet. How did Washington explain such an urgent movement of a large naval formation to the shores of South Korea? Speaking on U.S. television last Sunday, Harold Brown, U.S. secretary of defense, tried to create the impression that such a redeployment of warships was caused by the need to insure the security of South Korea. At the same time he hinted rather transparently at the possibility of some intervention from without. This, translated into language simpler to comprehend, is what they in the West call the notorious threat from the North which allegedly hangs over South Korea. In the words of the Pentagon chief, such a danger arises because of the recent assassination in Seoul of the South Korean dictator, Pak Chong-hui.

Assassination of Pak Chong-hui

[Volskiy] While we are on the point, over the business of that assassination and everything that took place in Seoul this week, the U.S. press is now fervently stirring up all sorts of enigmatic rumors and is hinting unambiguously between the lines that the liquidation of Pak Chong-hui, and I quote one publication, "is in accordance with the plans of those who threaten South Korea from the North." Such hints, of course, are no brilliant novelty and, of course, bear no relation to actual reality. But something else is of interest. It is interesting that the United States is indirectly showing its desire to conceal the role that it itself apparently played in the events which took place in South Korea over the past week: events in which many things are still unclear but from which certain conclusions can already be drawn.

[Andriyanov] The speculative arguments which have been formulated beyond the ocean in no way stand up to a factual assessment. You noted quite rightly, Dmitriy Antonovich, that one's attention is drawn to official Washington's obsession with disavowing itself from any complicity in the assassination of Pak Chong-hui. It came, Washington maintains, as a complete surprise. It is appropriate, therefore, to mention some of the details of the assassination of Pak Chong-hui. It was carried out by Kim Chae-kyu, the chief of the South Korean secret police. The assassination took place on 26 October. Having done his deed, Kim Chae-kyu, according to the Japan's KYODO, went immediately to the Defense Ministry and requested the head of that department to convene a special cabinet meeting, saying that he had shot Pak Chong-hui by his own hand.

[Volskiy] It is interesting that foreign observers point out that the South Korean authorities have changed the official story of the assassination several times. First of all there came the report that Pak Chong-hui had been accidentally fatally wounded. Then a new story appeared: A premediated murder had been committed. Then afterwards Seoul put out the story about the existence of a plot which was subsequently presented as a large-scale plot.

[Andriyanov] The story about this plot is now being really pushed, with the plotters being named as the chiefs of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency--the secret police of the Seoul regime. However, as KYODO noted, observers in Seoul think that the decision has been made simply to make that department the scapegoat. Such an opinion is not without serious foundation, and the reason is this: The South Korean CIA was fathered by Pak Chong-hui himself. He fostered his secret police in all sorts of ways and brought its numbers up to such a size that for every 100 South Koreans there was one secret serviceman. The Seoul dictator considered that department to be the buttress of his regime and, of course, he would not have put a man he did not trust at the head of the secret police. Kim Chae-kyu, according to U.S. sources, was a close friend of Pak Chong-hui, so it is just impossible to believe the allegations that he shot the dictator because he was afraid of losing his job as a result of his extremely hostile relations with the head of Pak Chong-hui's personal bodyguard.

[Volskiy] Yes, the naivety of such an explanation is, of course, clear to many people, including many Western press organs. The Japanese paper MAINICHI, for example, noted that not a single South Korean Government has come to power by peaceful means. The Hong Kong NEW EVENING POST wrote frankly that the United States is behind the present events in South Korea.

[Andriyanov] In this connection I should like to quote a report by the previously mentioned Japanese news agency, KYODO, a most serious and quite well informed news agency possessing reliable sources of information. Their report ran as follows: After shooting Pak Chong-hui, Kim Chae-kyu admitted that the United States was begind him. That statement, according to the agency, was made by the chief of the Seoul regime's secret police at an emergency session of the South Korean Government convened after the dictator's assassination. At the same time, Kim Chae-kyu called on all the members of the cabinet to take his side. Perhaps he was bluffing? Let us think for a minute. What could he have hoped to gain if he had decided to deal with Pak Chong-hui by himself? After all, the Seoul dictator was a Washington stooge. Washington would not forgive Kim Chae-kyu for for taking the law into his own hands. No, everything points to the fact that the director of the South Korean CIA acted with the knowledge that he would get away with it.

[Volskiy] Well of course, Boris Vasiliyevich, it is no secret that the secret police of the Seoul regime function under the direct guidance of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Without the latter's blessing the South Korean secret police would not take a single serious step.

[Andriyanov] Recent developments in South Korea cannot but suggest this thought: Who can say for certain whether those responsible for this act decided not simply to send Pak Chong-hui to his grave, but to use the event as a pretext for open military intervention in the internal affairs of South Korea, where there has long been profound mass dissatisfaction with the Seoul regime.

Recently, this dissatisfaction has been expressed in unprecedentedly widespread popular demonstrations against the dictator. These demonstrations are threatening not only to sweep away the Seoul regime itself, but also to deal a serious blow against U.S. interests in South Korea, which the United States has long since turned into its own private domain and major military base on the Asian Continent.

[Volskiy] Consider for a moment, Boris Vasiliyevich, the distinctive features of this year, 1979: A revolution in Iran, revolution in Nicaragua, and in addition the fall of a whole number of regimes closely linked with the United States which in fact resulted from the fact that the Americans no longer trust their own puppets. So if one looks for the specific features of this year, these will be seen in the growth of the national consciousness of peoples in the developing countries and the appearance of new regimes which are popular in essence.

[Andriyanov] Here we come to the end of our broadcast. Good-bye comrades and all the best!

OPENING OF ARAB SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE IN LISBON NOTED

LD021854 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, November 2, TASS--A world congress of solidarity with the Arab peoples opened today in the Portuguese capital. This major international forum is attended by more than 600 delegates representing 80 countries and 220 national and international organisations.

The congress was opened by Costa Gomes, a prominent Portuguese public figure and politician, chairman of the Portuguese Council of Peace and Cooperation. On behalf of the Portuguese public he warmly welcomed the participants in the forum.

The congress will last till November 6th.

Soviet Delegate's Speech

LD021616 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, November 3, TASS--The Soviet public strongly condemns the anti-Arab Camp David deal and the tripartite negotiations on the future status of the occupied Palestinian territories. These negotiations are at variance with the U.N. decisions on the Palestinian question and constitute a challenge to the Arab peoples and to the whole of the world community, Mirza Ibragimov, head of the Soviet delegation, president of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, said at the first plenary session of the world congress of solidarity with the Arab peoples which has opened here.

The Soviet representative made public the message of greetings to the congress participants from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

The congress, Mirza Ibragimov said, has gathered at a crucial moment. A fresh attempt by imperialist circles to settle the problem of the Middle East, and above all the Palestinian problem, according to their own recipe is suffering a debacle.

The signatories to the Camp David agreements, rather than granting self-determination to the Palestinian people within framework of a national state, are trying instead to impose a plan for the so-called "administrative autonomy" while in effect preserving Israeli occupation of the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza sector.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government regard the struggle to eliminate the dangerous pocket of tensions in the Middle East as one of the urgent tasks of today. The Soviet Union, Mirza Ibragimov said, has been consistently on the side of the rightful cause of the Arab peoples.

We are positive, head of the Soviet delegation said in conclusion, that the world forum in Lisbon and the decisions thereof, will provide stimulus for organizing a world campaign of solidarity with the Palestinian people, with all the Arab peoples waging a struggle against the schemes of imperialists, Zionists and local capitulatory circles, to put an end to the Israeli aggression, for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

'Arafat's Speech

LD031457 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, November 3, TASS--Egyptian-Israeli agreements have nothing to do with bringing peace to the Middle East, said Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat, speaking at a plenary meeting of the world congress of solidarity with the Arab peoples, which opened here on Friday.

The confirmation of this, he said, is the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, tough repressions and persecution of the Palestinian people on the Israeli-occupied Arab lands. Despite the brutality and repressions, the Palestinian people resolutely fight against "administrative autonomy" being imposed upon them, they rally still closer around the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole legitimate representative. The Palestinian people have had it that the separate collusion in Camp David, all the Middle Eastern policy of the American Government landed into a blind alley.

Yasir 'Arafat condemned the participation of the As-Sadat regime in the Camp David deal.

Peace cannot be reached in the Middle East without the respect for the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the right to have an independent state of their own on their native land. American imperialism and Israeli Zionism, said Yasir 'Arafat, wanted to turn 1979 into a year of elimination of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Indeed, this year has become the year of support of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the year of winning new supporters and friends to its side, the year of the growing international recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Having noted the international significance of the Lisbon congress, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization has expressed confidence that backed by the solidarity and support of the democratic forces, of all people of good will, the Palestinian people will have attain the exercise of their legitimate rights.

CONFERENCE ON CYPRUS ENDS, APPEAL PASSED

LD050236 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, November 4, TASS--The International Conference of Solidarity with Cyprus ended its work here today. For three days representatives of 50 countries and a number of international organizations discussed the disquieting situation obtaining in Cyprus as a result of foreign interference into the affairs of the republic and continuing conspiracies of the United States and its NATO allies against the people of Cyprus.

In the course of the discussion the participants in the Nicosia forum expressed full support for the government and the people of Cyprus working for compliance with the relevant U.N. resolutions on the Cyprus problem and upholding the independence and unity of the state of Cyprus. They unanimously emphasized that attainment of a durable and fair settlement in the island is inseparably linked with broader objectives of struggle for consolidation of universal peace and for disarmament, for supplementing political detente with measures to ease tensions in the military sphere. In this connection the participants in the conference expressed full support of the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union put forward by the head of the Soviet state L.I. Brezhnev at the celebrations in Berlin.

The conference passed an appeal to the peace-loving forces of the planet, warning about the NATO's dangerous plans which envisage the use of the territory of West European countries, including Cyprus, for deployment of new systems of the missile nuclear weapon. The participants in the conference called upon the international public for struggle against the criminal designs of the enemies of peace.

In the appeal to the U.N. General Assembly they pointed to a grave danger of the continued non-compliance with the U.N. resolutions on the Cyprus issue. The conference, the appeal stresses, deems it necessary that the international community should take urgent measures to put into life the U.N. resolutions on Cyprus. The U.N. efforts aimed at attaining a Cyprus settlement will be more effective, if an international conference on Cyprus is convened. Cyprus must be a fully independent, sovereign, demilitarised and a united state with firm international guarantees, the appeal stresses.

PROCEEDINGS OF MOSCOW CONFERENCE ON FUTURE OF WESTERN ECONOMY

The 30 October issue of the JPRS translation series USSR REPORT: Political and Sociological affairs, JPRS No 74483, published partial proceedings of a May 1979 international conference in Moscow entitled "The Scientific and Technological Revolution and the Deepening of the Economic, Social and Political Contradictions of Capitalism at the Current Stage," devoted to an assessment of probable developments in the major Western economies over the next two decades and reported in the journal WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. Documents published include the opening address by CPSU Secretary and candidate Politburo member Boris Ponomarev and a set of "theses" prepared for the conference by the Institute of World Economy and International Relations. Subsequent issues of the USSR REPORT: Political and Sociological Affairs series will publish remarks by other Soviet participants in the conference.

KORNILOV HITS CIA 'REPORT' ON SOVIET MILITARY SPENDING

LD021549 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It has become a sort of rule that whenever it becomes necessary in the United States to put through the Congress yet another inflated military budget there appears a CIA "report" about the "Soviet threat". Now, too, when the military-industrial complex and the Pentagon are imposing on the country record military spendings of 141.2 billion dollars for the 1980 fiscal year the CIA is ready as ever. It tries to scare Americans with its latest "discovery"--the USSR spends on military purposes 50 per cent more than the United States.

The "discovery" is quite impressive but the question arises: On what is it based? A simple comparison of CIA figures with statements on the same subject by Western, among them American leaders clearly shows that the CIA's figures are a myth, a soap bubble. Take, for instance, a recent statement by the NATO Secretary General Luns: "Between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty there exists an approximate parity of forces". "At present there is clearly a close equivalence between the nuclear forces of NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries", notes the London Institute of Strategic Studies in one of its latest publications. Speaking recently in Florida, the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance admitted that the United States and its NATO allies spend on military aims about 25 per cent more than the Soviet Union and other Warsaw treaty countries. So who must the rank-and-file American believe--the secretary of state or the CIA?

In short, the gentlemen from the CIA cooked up their "report" and couldn't make ends meet. One cannot but recall an article in the New York TIMES by the economist Franklin Holtzman. When studying the "comparisons" of Soviet and American defense spendings in roubles and dollars made by the CIA, Holtzman arrived at the conclusion that considering all aspects, the categorical CIA contentions that the Soviet Union spends more on defense than the United States could be a result of faulty methodology.

A sensible remark. Still it was politely, too politely that the esteemed professor formulated his thought. Frankly speaking, "inaccuracies in methodology" sounds ludicrous in respect of the CIA, for the entire "methodology" of this centre of provocations and subversion servicing the needs of the military-industrial complex boils down to the following: to cook up and circulate an incendiary anti-Soviet fabrication, and the cruder the better. By composing a new "report" about the mythical "Soviet threat" the CIA only confirmed this once again.

U.S. APPROPRIATIONS FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES NOTED

LD032121 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 3, TASS--TASS correspondent E. Yegorov writes:

President Carter has signed a draft law on appropriations for the national programme of intelligence activities. Espionage and subversive activities abroad are being conducted by a network of American special services, such as the Central Intelligence Agency, Defence Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, and agencies of U.S. separate armed services. Besides, the bill makes for allocations for reconnaissance activities abroad which are supervised by the State Department, Department of Finance, of Energy and Drug Enforcement Agency.

The exact sum of the allocations for espionage abroad is deep secret. However, according to the American press, tens of billions of dollars are involved. It was made clear by Daniel Inouye, member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, during debates on the bill in Senate, that the allocations for the 1980 fiscal year will help American special services carry out modernization of reconnaissance means and undertake several major initiatives, particularly, in the field of creating new technical means for observation and listening-in, and perfecting the analysis of information gathered.

Daniel Inouye's statement makes it clear that the American intelligence service intends to expand gathering of information in diverse spheres, including international trade and monetary policy, raw materials and energy sources, political processes in the developing countries, etc. Espionage activities of the United States are still spearheaded against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. During the debates in Senate, Senator Barry Goldwater demanded intensification of the activities of U.S. intelligence bodies in such strategic regions as the Middle East, southern Africa, and Central America. U.S. special services have recently stepped up their activities, on the U.S. administration's orders, in the basin of the Caribbean Sea and, in particular, against Cuba.

U.S. STEPPING UP ARMS DELIVERIES TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD040006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1531 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 3 November, TASS--The United States is causing a sharpening of tension in Southeast Asia by sending arms to countries of that region at stepped up rates.

T. Ross, a Pentagon representative, announced that for the last several months the United States had stepped up supplies of arms to Thailand, including according to him, M-48 tanks, armed (?troop) carriers, antitank rockets, antitank mines, (?rocket launchers), machineguns automatic rifles and military spares have been sent there. The representative of the Pentagon asserted that this military technology is allegedly meant for Thailand's "defense", "in case of a possible invasion by Vietnamese forces." But observers note that in fact these arms are being sent secretly to Pol Pot bands which have not yet been finished off, and who have found refuge on Thai territory, and are making bandit raids from there on People's Kampuchea. The Washington POST, for example, in a number of its latest reports from Thailand has been pointing out that the so-called refugee camps in the areas of Thailand bordering on Kampuchea are "full of well-armed and equipped soldiers of Pol Pot."

It is clear from the paper's reports that in spite of the official statements, Thai authorities are not only not taking any measures to disarm these bands who have fled from Kampuchea under the blows of the revolutionary armed forces but are even giving them food and arms which have come in particular from the Beijing protectors of the Pol Pot regime. The American CBS television network showed a report from the Thai-Kampuchean border area which confirms documentarily that "China and some other countries" are giving all-round help to the Pol Pot supporters. To judge by the statement of the Pentagon representative the "defenders of human rights" in the United States have decided to contribute their "might" to the arming of the antipeople bands who are indulging in robbery and murder.

R. Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, announced in Singapore last week that Washington has at the same time considerably increased military deliveries to other countries of Southeast Asia, particularly Malaysia and the Philippines. Under the guise of "technical experts" U.S. military advisers are being sent into those countries. In Thailand alone, according to AP, there are now more than 100 of them.

U.S. SATELLITE TO RE-ENTER EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE 4 NOVEMBER

LD021640 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 2, TASS--The orbit of the American satellite "Pegasus-2" is rapidly lowering. This satellite was launched to record meteorite particles. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has announced that "Pegasus-2" will leave its orbit and enter the dense layers of the atmosphere in the first half of November 4th. Almost all of the satellite will burn up, but debris with a total weight of more than a thousand kilogrammes may reach the surface of the earth. The satellite and the last stage of the carrier rocket, from which it had failed to separate, weigh about ten tons.

Tokyo, November 2, TASS--With reference to data obtained from the United States, the Japanese Scientific-Technical Administration has warned the local population that debris of the American satellite "Pegasus-2" may fall in the southern part of the country on November 4th. Fragments weighing up to 4.5 kilogrammes are expected to fall along a stretch of the Pacific 3,500 kilometres long and 200 kilometres wide.

Canberra, November 2, TASS--The Australian authorities are taking urgent precautionary measures in the event of the fallout of debris from the American "Pegasus-2" satellite. The probability of debris falling on the territory of Australia is remote, said the Australian minister for science and environmental protection James Webster. Still, the police in the New South Wales has been fully alerted. A special emergency staff has been set up also at the police headquarters in Sydney. All plane traffice is to be suspended in the area where debris might fall out.

The measures taken by the authorities are not unfounded. When the 77-ton American "Skylab" orbit station entered the dense layers of the atmosphere in July and disintegrated, about a thousand of its fragments fell in a sparsely populated area of western Australia.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY MCGIFFERT PLANS TO VISIT EGYPT

LD022126 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, November 2, TASS--It has been announced here that U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence David McGiffert is to visit Egypt soon. That high-placed official of the Pentagon will hold in Cairo negotiations with defence minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt K. Hasan 'Ali with a view to elucidate Egypt's requirements in American military hardware.

After Cairo's conclusion of a separate treaty with Tel Aviv, the U.S. Congress is known to have approved military aid to Egypt to the tune of 1,500 million dollars. That credit is intended for Egypt to pay for Phantom planes, M-113 armoured vehicles, different missiles and other up-to-date armaments which Egypt purchases from the United States, and also for the development of the Egyptian war industry, with technical assistance from the American side.

Observers, therefore, qualify the coming visit of David McGiffert to Cairo--the third in the past three months--as confirmation of Washington's intentions to rearm and strengthen Egypt's Army in the shortest time possible. Washington assigned to Egypt the role of the bearer of the American political doctrine in the Middle East.

2 NOV SOVIET-SINO PLENARY SESSION REPORTED

LD021916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] On 2 November a plenary session was held of the government delegations of the USSR and the PRC.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PRC'S PREPARATIONS FOR EXPANSION

LD021728 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Aleksandr Korolev commentary]

[Text] For the first time four West European capitals are playing host to the Chinese premier. Hua Guofeng has visited Paris and Bonn, he has arrived in London and is to go to Rome. Our observer Aleksandr Koroloev examines the foundation on which Beijing is going to build its ties with the West:

No one would object to the idea of these ties to help relax world tension and promote peaceful coexistence, but it is a fact that Beijing has censured the idea of less tension. The way it is building relations with certain groups in the West damages the interests of third countries and torpedoes world peace. It is seeking closer understanding with those groups in the West that have made a name for themselves by whipping up the arms race and fuelling the flames of confrontation.

Premier Hua is trying to play on such [word indistinct]. In Federal Germany he pressed for unity between China, the United States and Western Europe in what he described [words indistinct]. In other words he insisted on their joining the anti-Soviet front. At the same time Beijing is trying to weaken the socialist community, the main force in the struggle against imperialism. Characteristically, Premier Hua confirmed this intention in Federal Germany. The reactionaries in that country who would like to assault the German Democratic Republic found support and an understanding view in none other than the Chinese premier.

Although Hua Guofeng has been less outspoken in discussing Beijing's yearning to buy modern weaponry from Western Europe the subject is figuring prominently in the Western newspapers covering his visit. No wonder the Chinese leaders are trying to derive benefits from their so-called friendship with the West. Just before Premier Hua arrived in London the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said that one of the most popular symbols of the quickly growing friendship between China and Britain is the projected deal to sell jet fighter planes Harrier to China. [sentence as heard] It is not the only deal of this kind. Many political observers have paid attention to the fact that at a time when Hua Guofeng is staying in Western Europe his deputy, Deng Xiaoping, has again threatened Vietnam. Interviewed for the Japanese newspaper ASAHI, Deng repeated the impudent statement that China reserves the right to punish Vietnam. Is it a coincidence or a planned attempt to see how the West European leaders with whom Premier Hua is meeting these days will react to China's fresh aggressive actions?

Apparently the [words indistinct] you will remember China's invasion in Vietnam recently followed Hua Guofeng's visit to the United States, where the Chinese leader put out fellers, too. All this has led to grave concern across the world, and in the first place in China's neighboring countries in Asia. China has on many a time shown that the southern direction has been made traditional in its policy of expansion. Chinese politicians and generals have set their sights on the south. The Indian magazine BLITZ has said that the Chinese expansionists are preparing a new attack on Vietnam. It said the whole of Southeast Asia, the region that plays a vital role for the Indian security, may find itself (?on fire).

MORE ON SITUATION IN S. KOREA, VANCE VISIT

Situation Remains Tense

LD011952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1810 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Kaibek Basiyev and Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] According to reports from news agencies from Seoul, the situation in South Korea remains tense. The commander of public security troops, Gen Chon Tu-hwan, has himself taken control of the situation in the country. Meanwhile tomorrow, UPI reports, U.S. Secretary of State Vance is arriving in Seoul to take part in the funeral of dictator Pak Chong-hui. It is assumed that he will lay before the present authorities in South Korea a recommendation which, taking into account the character of the relations between Seoul and Washington, will bear for them the form of an order.

And yet another report from Seoul. An AFP correspondent reports that in the capital of South Korea arrests have been made of persons suspected of taking part in the conspiracy against the former dictator. Among the several dozen arrested for the murder of Pak Chong-hui, is the former CIA boss of South Korea, Kim Chae-kyu. The agency points out that in local political circles the murder of Pak Chong-hui is seen as a coup from above, inasmuch as during the recent mass antigovernment manifestations this coup could have taken place from (?without), and this could not have been allowed by Washington and its minions from among the Seoul generals.

Vance Arrival

LD031212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin andVsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has arrived in Seoul. Officially, he is to take part in the funeral of Pak Chong-hui, who was killed on 25 October. However, as UPI stresses, the visit by Vance has been occasioned in order to guarantee the preservation of the former position of the United States in South Korea. According to the agency's reports, he is to hold talks with the Seoul leadership on questions of security and mutual relations.

On arrival in Seoul, Vance did not waste time in confirming the adherence of the United States to its obligations in respect of South Korea. The matter concerns the strengthening of the military alliance aimed at the defense of the strategic interests of the United States. It is precisely for this purpose that units of the 7th Fleet were hurriedly transferred to South Korean shores and U.S. troops numbering 38,000 men were put on a state of alert in military preparedness.

Yet another curious fact: On the eve of his departure, Vance said that he intended to expound in Seoul the views of the United States regarding the successor to Pak Chong-hui, who as it is not difficult to guess, must just as zealously fulfill the role of a puppet.

U.S. Involvement

LD022038 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokvo, November 2, TASS--Reports from Seoul confirm the United States' involvement in the killing of South Korean dictator Pak Chong-hui. Quoting informed sources, the Japanese agency KVODO reports that former Director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency Kim Chae-kyu who had shot dead Pak Chong-hui said at a cabinet meeting, where he was called to give testimony, that the United States is behind him. The press also notes that Kim Chae-kyu, in all likelihood, also has allies in the armed forces whose influence in South Korea has now increased still more.

The activity of the U.S. military command in South Korea was considerably stepped up after dictator Pak Chong-hui had been killed. Speaking at a press conference in Seoul, Commander of the Joint U.S.-South Korean Armed Forces General Wickham emphasized the need of widening the United States military commitments to South Korea. The U.S. troops stationed in the south of the Korean Peninsula have now been alerted. A group of eight warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, including the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, sent by the Pentagon, is patrolling the South Korean waters.

Washington, November 2, TASS--Touching upon the trip of the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Seoul for the funeral of Pak Chong-hui, the Washington POST stresses that the aims of his mission go farther than a mere expression of condolences. He is to give to the South Korean authorities the signal which Seoul is eagerly awaiting, that is, he is to announce the United States' opinion on the future of South Korea.

Vance at Pak Funeral

LD031547 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

["International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Lukyanov and Kazbek Basiyev]

[Text] The funeral ceremony for Pak Chong-hui, the South Korean dictator, was held today in Seoul in a setting of the strictest security measures. Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, who has arrived in South Korea, also took part in the funeral.

REUTER reports that on the eve of the ceremony Vance had a meeting with Pak Tong-chin, South Korea's foreign minister, to whom, it is supposed, he expounded the views--or, most likely, the instructions--of the United States concerning a suitable candidate for successor to Pak Chong-hui.

Incidentally, following the assassination of the dictator reports have appeared in the Seoul press about Washington's involvement in it. At his interrogation, Kim Chae-kyu, former chief of the South Korean CIA, who shot the head of the regime, said outright that he had the back of the United States.

Meetings with Leaders

LD042336 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, 4 November, TASS--The situation continues to remain complex in South Korea after the murder of the dictator Pak Chong-hui. With the active participation of the Americans, candidates are being selected for the post of head of the South Korean regime.

According to an AP agency report from Seoul, at present "the possibility is not being excluded of a military coup if disturbances break out or if an unacceptable candidate for the presidential post appears." U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance who has been visiting Seoul has held meetings with a number of the leaders of the military junta. As the newspaper Washington POST writes today, before his departure from Seoul, in a statement to the press, C. Vance confirmed the pledges of the United States with regard to "guaranteeing security" in South Korea. The New York TIMES newspaper is paying attention to the fact that C. Vance "has skirted some sharp points in his statements in Seoul" and "has refused to pledge open support for the transition to democratic rule in South Korea."

U.S. ENCOURAGES ESCALATION OF JAPANESE MILITARISM

LD021205 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Modenov article: "Japan: Escalation of Militarism"]

[Text] Armed forces were first created in Japan in circumvention of the country's constitution and subsequently grew in size and improved in quality over many postwar years. The militarization process proceeded at an increasing pace, knowing--unlike the economy--no slumps or stagnation. But probably never before have military preparations been carried out in the country on such a wide scale, arousing serious alarm in the Japanese and international public.

Through the endeavors of its ruling circles and generals Japan today possesses a modern army, air force and navy. According to figures in the Japanese press, this year alone parliament allocated the astronomic sum of 2 trillion yen to accelerate military preparations--10.2 percent more than last year. The "Self-Defense Forces" total 260,000 men. However, the stratum of officers and noncommissioned officers in them is so large that without any further increase it could serve as the cadre backbone of an army many times larger than the present one. "In terms of both size and armament," the JAPAN QUARTERLY journal frankly wrote recently, "Japan's 'Self-Defense Forces' enjoy a reputation as the most modern, well-balanced [illegible] all but the largest army in Asia."

But what has been achieved strikes the Japanese authorities as plainly inadequate. The major bourgeois newspapers, television screens and radio sets carry a broad flow of calls for the buildup of the armed forces to be accelerated. For the first time ever since the war former Prime Minister Fukuda, for example, used the opening of one of last year's sessions of the Japanese parliament to set forth the government's views on military problems. Speaking at the graduation ceremony for students of the Japanese National Defense Agency's military school last spring, Ohira, the present head of government, called for the country's military might to be improved. G. Yamashita, chief of the National Defense Agency, who took the floor after him, declared that emergency laws "in case of war" must be adopted as soon as possible. Local political observers pointed out that this was the first time that the prime minister and the leader of the country's military department had together spoken out on such "delicate" problems.

In the loud-voiced militarist choir the solo roles have been taken on by G. Yamashita; Gen S. Nagano, chief of staff of the "Self-Defense Forces'" ground troops; M. Nakayama, member of parliament for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and other high-ranking figures. Literally not a day passes without the Japanese being bombarded with a new hail of "arguments" in favor of the country's remilitarization. What, then, are these "arguments" being repeated in every possible way?

The advocates of militarism are not especially bothered about mental exercises in the sphere of seeking "proof" that convincingly explains to the Japanese people the need for a rapid buildup of the country's military muscles. They simply invent "arguments." This time the hackneyed thesis of the "Soviet military threat" has once again been dragged out into the light.

Numerous facts attest that a broad, long-term propaganda campaign is now being mounted in Japan on the false pretext of the "growing Soviet military threat" for the purpose of creating favorable conditions for militarist preparations. The farfetched question of the possibility of a "Russian invasion" is being discussed within the walls of parliament. Zealous litterateurs write precocious opuses on this theme. Generals and officials, big businessmen, statesmen and politicians go on about a "threat from the north."

The organizers of the latest anti-Soviet campaign take account of the extreme unpopularity of overt preaching of militarist ideas with the majority of Japanese. Hence the attempts to pass off the policy of accelerating military preparations as an enforced measure, as a response to the Soviet Union's policy. By distorting our country's peace-loving foreign policy and playing up the "Soviet military threat" myth Japan's ruling circles are succeeding to a certain extent in arousing and maintaining in certain sections of the country's population mistrust and feelings of ill will with regard to the Soviet Union and its immutable and consistent policy of detente, disarmament and cooperation among states with different social systems.

The true inspirers of the militarist campaign on the farfetched pretext of the "growing Soviet threat" prefer to keep in the shadows, but they are well known. They are primarily certain monopoly circles which are trying to overcome the crisis situation in the sphere of the economy by putting Japan's industrial production on a military footing. The above-mentioned JAPAN QUARTERLY journal has pointed out in this connection: "Faced with depression and the rising yen exchange rate, business circles are insisting that the government's defense policy be revised as a means of overcoming economic stagnation. Precisely this was discussed, for example, at an "interlocution" between the leaders of the military department and of Japan's business world in the Japanese businessmen's club in Marunouchi. An atmosphere of full mutual understanding reigned, the Japanese press reported, in the club's reception rooms.

Particularly strong pressure is being put on the government and the ruling party for self-seeking purposes by the major suppliers of weapons and combat materiel for the National Defense Agency--the monopoly giants of Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Hitachi, Shin Meiwa and others which get the lion's share of the profits from the military business. The Japanese newspaper report that the Mitsubishi leadership has decided to double its production of warships and aircraft in the very near future does not appear accidental in this light.

On the other hand Japan's militarist aspirations are being actively encouraged by the United States, whose authorities do not hide their intention of using this country as their chief military-political ally in Asia within the framework of the Pentagon's global strategy. Gen S. Nagano, chief of staff of the "Self-Defense Forces'" ground troops, frankly admitted in one of his speeches that it is precisely the United States that is demanding that Japan "strengthen its military role."

Last year and this year there has been a large number of Japanese-American meetings and talks at which questions of expanding military cooperation between the two countries have been discussed. [paragraph continues]

As an example of the practical implementation of the accords reached at them it is possible to mention Japan's agreement to increase its share of the cost of maintaining approximately 140 American military bases and installations situated on Japanese territory. It is also evidenced by the increasingly frequent joint military exercises to rehearse "cooperation in defense against attack from the north" and involving large contingents of different categories of troops and a large amount of equipment.

Thus large-scale Japanese-American naval maneuvers were held in June in Japan's coastal regions with the participation of the cruiser Oklahoma City, flagship of the U.S. Navy's 7th Fleet, as well as other American and Japanese warships. In August 2-week exercises code-named "Fortress Gale" were held in the southern part of the Japanese Archipelago. Some 20 American warships and 280 aircraft were involved in them, as well as subunits of the 3d Marine Division stationed on Okinawa. Exercises were also held twice in September.

It cannot fail to be noted that, clearly with Washington's blessing, Japan has recently been displaying increased activeness in establishing close military ties with South Korea, which follows unreservedly in the wake of American policy. This, in particular, was confirmed yet again by the visit which G. Yamashita, chief of the National Defense Agency, paid to Seoul. He had talks with the defense minister, which were the first ever official contacts since the war between the two countries' supreme military leaders. The purpose of G. Yamashita's trip, in the opinion of the newspaper YOMIURI, was to promote the actual formation of a triple military alliance between the United States, Japan and South Korea. He was also faced with the task of strengthening Japanese-South Korean military cooperation, proceeding from Tokyo's official premise that "South Korea's security is important for the security of Japan itself."

The Japanese press, which gave wide coverage to the visit to the chief of the National Defense Agency, drew attention to the fact that only 1 month earlier U.S. President J. Carter had paid visits to Japan and South Korea during which the policy of activating the American military presence in Asia and building up U.S. military might in the Pacific and Indian oceans was confirmed. As is known, the U.S. President has decided to defer until the end of 1981 the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. This year alone Seoul will be handed American weapons worth $275 million, and in 1980 the Pentagon intends to increase that figure to $900 million.

Thus the facts attest that the Japanese ruling circles, using various farfetched and absurd pretexts, are stepping up military preparations, accelerating the country's militarization and pandering to those who are interested in preserving tension in the region of the Far East and in Asia as a whole. Such a policy, which runs counter to the interests and aspirations of the majority of Japan's population, can do serious harm to the country's national interests.

JAPANESE CP DELEGATION MEETS WITH PONOMAREV, ENDS VISIT

LD032058 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1825 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 3, (TASS)--Today representatives of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] left for home. During their stay in Moscow they met with Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the meeting were Tomio Nishizawa, vice chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; and members of the JCP Central Committee Presidium Hiroshi Tachiki and Toshio Sakaki.

Questions pertaining to the further development of relations between the two parties were discussed.

Petr Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee; Richard Kosolapov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and Rostislav Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conversation.

UNEN ARTICLE ON MONGOLIAN-PRC BORDER DISPUTES

LD021603 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Beijing's Annexationist Claims"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 October--As one of China's neighbors, the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] has for a long time experienced directly the pernicious results of Beijing's hegemonistic expansionist policy and has been subjected to its hostile attacks, the newspaper UNEN, the organ of the MPRP Central Committee writes in an editorial article. The Chinese leaders' policy is aimed at liquidating the independence and sovereignty of People's Mongolia, annexing its territory and seizing its natural resources.

It is well known that Mao Zedong, before and after he came to power, and later his successors openly stated their predatory ambitions with regard to the MPR. Beijing's claims were also expressed in the form of "cartographical aggression." On maps published in China vast territories of Mongolia were included as part of the PRC.

After the victory of the revolution in China, UNEN continues, when normal relations were maintained between the MPR and the PRC, our country, guided by the noble goals of strengthening friendship and cooperation, abolished its border troops in 1956. Here the Mongolian Government proceeded from the conviction that the border with China, like the MPR's border with the Soviet Union, would become a border of peace and friendship.

However, taking advantage of the abolition of border troops, in the fifties the Chinese began to carry out acts of provocation with a view to seizing individual sectors of Mongolian territory. Chinese armed subunits provoked clashes.

The Mongolian side's attempts to resolve in friendly fashion the problems arising and later Mongolia's official protests against the violations of its state borders either remained unanswered or were rejected by the Chinese side.

Only in 1962 as a result of the MPR Government's persistent efforts, was a Mongolian-Chinese border treaty signed. Time showed that for Beijing the conclusion of the treaty was merely a political maneuver designed to demonstrate China's "love of peace." It is no accident that the treaty was signed at the moment when the Chinese leadership was being criticized by the world public for provoking an armed conflict on the borders with India.

Even after the border treaty had been signed China's ruling circles, scorning their treaty commitments, did not cease their acts of provocation against the MPR. From 1969 through 1978 alone, the Chinese violated the Mongolian border on over 400 occasions. The notorious events of the so-called "cultural revolution" in China were accompanied by the stoking of militarist hysteria in the country.

Large army formations were concentrated along the Mongolian-Chinese border and the accelerated construction of military-strategic installations began. Chinese propaganda, the mouthpiece of the Maoists who had seized power in China, directly called for the overthrow of Mongolia's lawful government and tried to kindle anti-Soviet feelings in Mongolia.

The situation has not changed in subsequent years. The change of leadership in Beijing has not influenced Chinese foreign policy. China's present rulers are not only continuing but developing in a still more refined form the Maoist course toward establishing Chinese hegemony in Asia and throughout the world. As before, the annexationist claims against Mongolia remain in force. In China pseudoscientific works are appearing whose authors try to provide a "historical" foundation for the thesis that Mongolia is an inalienable part of the PRC. Acts of provocation on the MPR's borders are not ceasing.

Under these conditions the question of the defense of our country's state independence and sovereignty and the Mongolian people's revolutionary gains has arisen in all earnest, the article stresses. The MPR Government has taken the necessary steps to reinforce the country's armed forces and border troops. It is understandable that it was hard for Mongolia to resist on its own the expansion of a country like China whose armed forces' numerical strength is several times greater than Mongolia's entire population. Therefore our country's government in accordance with the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the MPR and the USSR and in the spirit of the UN charter, appealed for help to the Mongolian people's tested friend--the Soviet Union.

No one can dispute the fact that the decision to station Soviet military units in the MPR is the strictly internal business of the sovereign Mongolian state.

Soviet servicemen, together with the servicemen of the Mongolian People's Army, are vigilantly standing guard over the MPR's state independence and territorial integrity. Beijing is also well aware of this. Why then do the Chinese authorities and the Chinese press--particularly the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO in a recent item--raise the "issue" of the presence of Soviet military units in the MPR, resorting here to all sorts of lies and slander, the newspaper asks.

The answer to this question is simple, UNEN concludes. The indestructible fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, which has become an insuperable obstacle on the path of the implementation of the present Chinese leadership's expansionist designs, arouses blind hatred in Beijing.

SOVIET SHIPS DELIVER FOOD, MACHINERY TO KOMPONG SOM

ID301725 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from the "World Today" feature compiled by S. Zykov: "Fraternal Support"]

[Text] Two more Soviet ships, the Mariinsk and the Irkutsk have moored for unloading at the Kampuchean port of Kompong Som. They have delivered food supplies, motor vehicles and tractors to Kampuchea within the framework of aid being given to the Kampuchean people from the Soviet Government.

At a meeting which took place on this occasion Ros Samay, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Government and people for the effective aid to Kampuchea in the cause of restoring the economy.

KHIEU SAMPHAN'S INVITATION TO SIHANOUK DERIDED

LD031453 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS--TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

Khieu Samphan, former "head of state" during the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, has sent "an official message" to Prince Norodom Sihanouk who is dashing around as a squirrel in Beijing's cage. The man who ranked third in the bloody Pol Pot clique invites Cambodia's ex-king to return to the conduct of the affairs of the state as no less than "Kampuchea's president". He also is prepared to grant him "authority" to reshuffle the government of Kampuchea "the way he would seem it fit".

This step, instigated, beyond any shade of doubt, by Beijing, has all the makings of an unpalatable farce. One China's puppet offers another the mantle of a ruler. A mantle which, exactly like "the new mantle of the king" from the fairy tale by Andersen, cannot cover up the nudity of the possessor.

The whole world knows that Chinese leaders, who pay no heed to the universal condemnation of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, have not given up their intention to restore, on Kampuchean soil, the regime of these criminals. They continue to supply the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs with money, weapons and different materiel. However, the remnants of the gangs, still on the rampage somewhere on the soil of Kampuchea, have proved unable to justify the hopes of their masters because the Kampuchean people have refused them support.

And so now Beijing decided to temporarily shove to secondary positions those who have completely compromised themselves by the policy of genocide against their own people. Their place is to be taken over by some "broad coalition" which would look "representative" and could rally all the opponents of Kampuchea which has embarked on the path of independent and democratic development.

The futile attempts to resuscitate political zombies in the service of the Beijing hegemonists are doomed to failure. No ghosts are capable of reversing the course of events. The Kampucheans have only one legitimate government--the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This is the only real authority which enjoys the full support of all the Kampuchean people and is implementing a program of national reconstruction and development of new, humane and democratic principles.

KAMPUCHEAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES REFUSAL OF 'UNACCEPTABLE AID'

LD032143 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, November 3, TASS--The difficulties which are now facing Kampuchea, have been caused by the grave consequences of the domestic policy pursued by the pro-Beijing Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, Ios Por, general secretary of the Central Committee of National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, said here. In the period after liberation, considerable successes have been achieved under the guidance of the People's Revolutionary Council in normalizing life. However, it is impossible to rehabilitate in several months the country to which such immense damage was inflicted by the hated regime.

Trying to implement a "great leap" in rice production through the forced labour of millions of Kampucheans and renunciation of traditional and scientifically substantiated agrotechnical methods, the clique seriously undermined the bases of agricultural production, Ios Por stressed. Before fleeing the country, in the attempts to doom the remaining population to starvation, the Pol Pot gangs destroyed the available food reserves and most rice fields. That is why the food problem faced Kampuchea immediately after liberation.

The general secretary of the NUFSK Central Committee noted that our people was helped in the difficult period by faithful friends--Vietnam, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries. Several progressive international organisations also rendered some assistance to Kampuchea at that period, and we are profoundly grateful to them for that.

No proposal came from the governments of Western countries to render assistance to the Kampuchean population, let alone assistance itself, in the first, most difficult nine months after the liberation, Ios Por said. They were busy at that time together with the United States and in close alliance with Beijing to prevent the consolidation of international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to preserve seats in the nonaligned movement and the United Nations for the representatives of the bloody clique, overthrown by the people, which had exterminated almost half of the country's population in less than four years.

Western countries, claiming the role of the only saviours of Kampuchea's population Ios Por said, are advancing unacceptable political terms so that to legalize deliveries to the remainders of the Pol Pot gangs under the cover of "assistance."

Ios Por stressed that the People's Republic of Kampuchea exists nine months already, and has not perished with American assistance. We can live without it now, when rice of the new harvest is being collected. However, we state once again that we shall accept any assistance from any country and international organisations without any political strings attached.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VILIFIES IENG SARY

LD021545 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 October 1979 publishes on page 5 a 1,300-word Mikhail Ozerov article under the rubric "Living Ghosts" and headlined "Ieng Sary." Ozerov vilifies the former Cambodian foreign minister, describing him as a ghost whose "place is in the other world" and outlining the atrocities committed when the Pol Pot regime was in power. He also attacks Ieng Sary's wife, Khieu Thirith, who now "heads the 'Voice of Democratic Kampuchea'" radio station, which is really an "espionage and subversion center" operating from China. Ozerov attacks Ieng Sary's presence at the UN General Assembly Session and his visits to world capitals, stating that the Kampucheans "cannot and will not forget" and that the Pol Pot clique will not "defeat the enemy" as Ieng Sary asserts.

VNA DENIES VIETNAM SHELLED THAILAND FROM KAMPUCHEA

LD021434 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 2, TASS--The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY has distributed the following refutation:

Several news agencies of Western countries recently reported that the Vietnamese troops have allegedly shelled the regions of Thailand from the Kampuchean territory inflicting damage to the local population.

The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY is authorized to announce that this report is an ill-intentioned fabrication and is aimed at slandering Vietnam and poisoning relations between Vietnam and Thailand.

The American information agency AP reported from Washington on October 31 that during the conflict with Kampuchea, Vietnam used nerve gases and toxic agents.

The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY refutes this clear-cut fabrication. It is obvious that this report is gross slander against Vietnam.

VIOLATIONS OF VIETNAMESE AIRSPACE BY PRC REPORTED

LD021435 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 2, TASS--As is reported by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA), Chinese planes have lately been more frequently violating Vietnam's air space. Thus, on October 29 a group of Chinese planes intruded into the air space of the country over the area of Mauson of the Lang Son province, and on October 31 three Chinese planes flew at an altitude of 5,000 metres as deep as 10 kilometres from the frontier into the territory of the Cao Bang province. On the same day two Chinese fighter planes flew over the Vietnamese districts of Trung Hanh, Tra Linh and Ha Quang, (Cao Bang Province).

The insolent Chinese violations of the airspace of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the VNA writes, are accompanied by incessant armed provocations on the ground frontier and create an extremely tense situation in frontier areas.

PELSHE, RUSAKOV ATTEND USSR-SRV GATHERING IN MOSCOW

LD022334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Representatives of the Moscow public today solemnly marked the first anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They took part in a gathering held in the October Hall of the House of Unions. In the presidium were Comrades Pelshe, Rusakov, other officials and representatives of the public.

USSR HANDS OVER OIL STRUCTURES TO LAOS

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] On the eve of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution a great labor victory has been scored by Laotian and Soviet builders. Not far from Vientiane, all the structures of the oil base which has been built there have been handed over to Laos. We are proud, said construction chief (Kam Pal), that the international collective of builders has handed this very important national economic installation over on 7 November.

COMMUNIQUE ON GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

ID301330 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 30 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Sofia, October 30, TASS--Bulgaria and Greece expressed their resolve to "exert constant efforts to make detente a lasting and stable process." A communique, issued today by the Bulgarian news agency on the results of a visit by Yeoryios Rallis, the foreign minister of Greece, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, remarks that the sides went on record in favour of supplementing political detente by military one. They supported the initiatives aimed at putting an end to the arms race, emphasizing that the signing of the SALT II treaty "has been an important step along the road of limiting the arms race." The sides, the communique says, will exert efforts for the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations and will facilitate the convocation of a world disarmament conference. The sides believe that a solution of the Cyprus problem "can be achieved only peacefully, on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus." They stressed the important of the role of the United Nations in a solution to the Cyprus problem. The foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Greece, on behalf of the governments of the two countries, advocated deepening of the goodneighbourly relations between all countries on the Balkan Peninsula. They agreed to encourage bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Balkan countries on questions of mutual interest, specifically, in such spheres as transport, communications, energy and environmental protection.

POLISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS DECORATIONS TO SOVIET OFFICERS

ID291617 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 79 p 4 ID

[Correspondent report: "Presentation of Award"]

[Text] On 16 October K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, presented a large group of marshals of troop categories, generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces with the Polish "Brotherhood in Arms" decoration. They have been given this award for their great contribution to the consolidation of Poland's defense capability and the strengthening of brotherhood in arms between the USSR Armed Forces and the Polish Army.

On behalf of the recipients Col Gen V.A. Goncharov, first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate, expressed warm thanks for the high award and assured the Polish friends that Soviet servicemen, together with their brothers in arms--the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states--would continue to mount vigilant guard over peace and socialism.

The Polish award presentation ceremony was attended by Division General I. Szczesnowicz, military, naval and air attache to the Polish Embassy in the USSR.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE HOME FROM MONGOLIA

ID011303 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[TASS report: "Homeward Bound"]

[Text] L. Cegielski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who had stopped over in Moscow on his way back from Mongolia, left for home 26 October.

UK PAPER REPORTS FORMATION OF CPSU 'COUNTERAGITATION' DEPARTMENT

LD291335 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Oct p 4 LD

[Robert Moss article: "Scribes To Hurl Shafts at West"]

[Text] The speed and ferocity with which the Soviet media assailed Mrs Thatcher as a dangerous warmonger--in the wake of her recent speech in Luxembourg giving warning of the dangers posed by Moscow's military build-up--was typical of the new fashion in Russian propaganda.

Characteristically, the Moscow scribes used to wait their time before hurling their shafts at those in the West who presume to comment publicly on the real nature of the Soviet leadership's strategic designs. To attack a major Western leader like Mrs Thatcher requires approval at the highest political level, and the Politburo--composed of determined but aged and slow-moving men--might take weeks or months to reach a decision.

But over the past few months, there has been a notable change in style, which has become evident to the many Western journalists who have also found themselves under sustained attack on the Soviet media. A number in Britain have recently found themselves singled out for special opprobium.

The speed, as well as the scale, of the Soviet response to any comment that the Kremlin finds unflattering has been vastly increased; the propagandists of PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA, TASS and NOVOSTI now pounce with vulpine alacrity.

New Group Activity

Two important developments underlie the new Soviet media campaign which is taking place at the same moment that Moscow is seeking to block the deployment of American medium-range missiles to match its own SS-20s and Backfire bombers in Europe, and to strengthen the lobby in West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party that is sympathetic to proposals for the "neutralisation" of central Europe.

First the Soviet leadership has concluded that it is of utmost importance to cow into silence those who insist on drawing attention to Moscow's bid for strategic supremacy and so lessen the credibility (for example) of President Brezhnev's disingenuous offer to withdraw a few Russian troops and tanks from East Germany.

Second, in pursuit of this end, the Politburo authorised the creation of a new department responsible to the Central Committee of the Communist Party three months ago. The existence of this new body has not been disclosed until now.

Western analysts believe that it is responsible for the accelerated Soviet response to unfavourable speeches and articles abroad, and has been assigned a special brief to assist the powerful disarmament lobby in West Germany.

Counter-Agitation

The designated role of the new department, in official Soviet parlance, is "counteragitation." The chief of the counteragitation department, significantly, is Mr Vladimir Falin, formerly Moscow's ambassador in Bonn.

Mr Falin, who has intimate knowledge of the West German political scene, is described by diplomatic sources as a man of considerable sophistication, and an enthusiastic collector of Meissen and Sevres porcelain. His deputy is from a similar stable. He is Mr Kopetsev, formerly the Soviet consul-general in Hamburg.

Both men are skilled in the secret diplomacy that has been conducted over many years between the Soviet leadership and a group of left-wing SPD leaders who are susceptible to Moscow's proposals for a "neutralised zone" in central Europe that would entail the eventual withdrawal of the Federal Republic from the NATO alliance.

The increased contacts between party leaders from the two Germanies appear to be countenanced by Moscow as steps toward the fulfilment of this grand design.

President Brezhnev's offer to reduce Soviet force levels in East Germany is obviously designed (in addition to its calculated effect in other NATO capitals) to strengthen the left-wing of the SPD at the expense of the pro-NATO chancellor, Herr Helmut Schmidt.

Last spring, I was told by reliable diplomatic sources in Bonn that Mr Falin's successor as ambassador, Mr Vladimir Semenov, had already--in the greatest secrecy--informed Herr Schmidt of the prospect of a unilateral Soviet gesture of this kind. The manoeuvre may have a longer history than has so far become public knowledge.

Meanwhile, the former post of Moscow's deputy chief of "counter-agitation" in Hamburg has been filled by Mr Smidovich, whose background is of keen interest to Western analysts. Mr Smidovich is an identified KGB officer with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, who formerly served in the Soviet missions in Bonn and Vienna.

His wife is also a career KGB officer who operated under United Nations cover in Vienna. She is said to have played a more aggressive intelligence-gathering role than her husband in the past, and may even rank as his superior in the Soviet secret service.

KOSYGIN CONGRATULATES NEW SWEDISH COUNTERPART

LD011351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Thorbjorn Falldin a telegram conveying congratulations on the latter's appointment as Swedish prime minister. In a reply telegram Thorbjorn Falldin has expressed thanks for the congratulations. The telegrams express the conviction that the good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden will be further developed in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of the consolidation of peace and cooperation in north Europe and throughout the continent.

Gromyko Greeting to Ullsten

LD011353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko has sent Ola Ullsten a telegram conveying congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the latter's appointment as Swedish foreign minister. In reply telegram Ola Ullsten has expressed thanks for the congratulations.

TEHRAN STUDENTS DEMAND EXTRADITION OF FORMER SHAH

LD041557 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran November 4 TASS--Mass demonstrations of the young people protesting against the U.S. policy was held outside the American Embassy building in the Iranian capital today. According to a local radio report, a group of students occupied the embassy and demands that the U.S. Government should extradite former shah of Iran who is now known to be in New York.

MOSCOW DENIES AIDING COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES IN IRAN

NC031802 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 2 Nov 79 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The United States is attempting to cast doubt and suspicion on Soviet policy toward Iran. A recent article in the New York TIMES by someone named (Millington), which was seized upon with a great hue and cry by Western news media, is an example of these endeavors. The writer of this article has produced a mythical allegation, going so far as to say that the Soviet Union is setting up a base in Afghanistan in order, apparently, to support Iranian counterrevolutionaries. Truly what an (?outlandish) claim! [Words indistinct] Nothing new. Here U.S. propaganda is openly attempting to attribute to the Soviet Union its own special tricks and methods which under no circumstances can be connected with the Soviet Union.

Indeed everyone knows that it is the United States which is setting up bases in the Persian Gulf and is organizing a special force nearby that, according to U.S. Senator Jackson, may be sent to attack Iran, despite the fact that the dispersion of the force (?has been placed under consideration).

The deposed shah's collaborators do not reside in the Soviet Union, but in the United States from where they plot against the republic of Iran. They form counterrevolutionary organizations in Iran and facts prove that in this they enjoy the full and unlimited support of the CIA. However, in regard to the Soviet Union, everyone is well aware that our country has never had military bases in other countries and has no intention of setting them up. Even during the regime of the shah--who was a supporter of imperialism and had turned the nation into an arena for U.S. plunder and had permitted the Pentagon to establish spy bases on Iranian soil against the Soviet Union--our country followed a policy of respect for Iran's right to sovereignty and noninterference in its internal affairs. Now that the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran has brought about national [word indistinct] relations and the Soviet Union has warmly expressed its happiness over it, more than ever will our country how (?adhere) to this policy. Only the [words indistinct] can think that the Soviet Union is planning to support counterrevolutionaries in Iran.

Condemnation of U.S. Interference

NC021905 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 1 Nov 79 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Iranian social circles see Washington's granting of a residence permit to the deposed shah as the start of a new political game of increased interference in Iran's internal affairs.

The oilworkers union has called for the extradition of the deposed shah, who, with his obstinacies and crimes toward the people of Iran, has been branded with shame. The oil workers have announced that if the U.S. Government refuses to hand over the deposed shah, the subject of cutting oil supplies to the United States will be raised.

Reporters say that the people of Iran severely (condemn) the plots by U.S. imperialism against the Iranian revolution. All of Washington's present policies toward Iran, which are aimed at reviving U.S. colonialism, severely damaged as a result of the Iranian revolution, have drawn the Iranian people's anger and disgust. Ayatollah Khomeyni recently said that all of Iran's difficulties were due to U.S. policies toward the country.

The political game of the deposed shah's present residence is only a part of these policies. By blockading Iranian accounts in U.S. banks, U.S. monopolistic circles damage the economy and financial situation of Iran. Washington refrains from transferring the $40-50 billion worth of funds belonging to the Iranian people, which the Pahlavi family have invested in U.S. banks and establishments. Meanwhile, not only Mohammad Reza Pahlavi but also many of his collaborators--who, with his alliance, participated in the suppression of the country's revolutionary movement by force of arms--reside in the United States.

American [word indistinct] refrain from sending semifinished and other necessary goods to factories in Iran, condemning hundreds of Iranians to unemployment through this policy.

With the cooperation of SAVAK members and the Israeli intelligence service, CIA agents are forming secret groups from among counterrevolutionaries. They cause disputes and discord among the various factions that participated in the revolution, resulting in political assassinations. A connection between the CIA and the Forqan terrorist group has been disclosed.

Washington is openly occupied with forming a 110,000-strong strike force, preparing it for aggression against oil-exporting countries--among them Iran. This plan is introduced through the guise of defending the accesses to the oil fields. At the same time, the United States is fanning the flame of differences between the Arab nations and Iran by every means possible. It is not in vain that a newspaper of the Islamic Republic has interpreted U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf as a new U.S. plot against Iran and Islam.

The people of Iran are not inclined to go along with this U.S. imperialist policy. The mass demonstrations presently taking place in Iran are an obvious witness to this.

KHOMEYNI REPRESENTATIVE KILLED IN TABRIZ

LD021242 Moscow Tass in English 1050 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran November 2 TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni's representative Ayatollah Ali Qazi Tabataba'i has been killed in Tabriz, north western part of Iran.

As is reported by Radio Iran, two unknown persons, who made the attack, disappeared. Tabataba'i was a prominent anti-shah leader, who led the revolutionary movement in his area. After the revolution he advocated that the "Corps of the Guards of the Revolution," a parliamilitary formation under the Revolutionary Islamic Council, be purged from pro-shah and reactionary elements.

Prominent religious and public leader Ayatollah Talequani, who also advocated democratic transformations after the revolution, "suddenly" died in Iran recently.

IRANIAN GOVERNMENT, KURDISH LEADERS BEGIN TALKS

LD031012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--Talks have begun in the town of Mahabad between a government delegation and the religious and political leaders of the Kurds. They are discussing ways of normalizing the situation in Iranian Kordestan, the population of which is in favor of autonomy within the framework of a single state.

KHOMEYNI MESSAGE TO ALGERIA URGES MUSLIMS TO END WESTERN TIES

LD022226 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 2, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni has called on all the Muslim countries to put an end to their dependence on the West in the field of culture and to fight for liberation from American dominance in the field of oil and other natural resources.

This appeal is contained in a message sent by Khomeyni to Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the liberation struggle of the Algerian people.

Khomeyni has also called on the Muslim countries to take a hostile stand with regard to the "usurper state of Israel", to resolutely come out in defence of the Palestinian Arabs and Lebanon and to support the national liberation movements in the whole world. The message subjects to sharp criticism the "Egyptian-Israeli-American collusion", concluded at Camp David, which is spearheaded against the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for its legitimate rights. Khomeyni has called on the heads of state and government as well as on delegations gathered for the festivities in Algiers to reiterate their solidarity with the Palestinians as well as to neutralize Israel so as to help restore the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON USSR VISIT OF PDRY'S ISMA'IL

LD021559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "On the Firm Foundations of Friendship"]

[Text] A great event has taken place in relations between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen. The official visit to the USSR by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], has ended successfully. During the visit talks were held with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet statesman. During the talks the sides had a thorough and constructive exchange of opinions on questions of the further consolidation of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY.

A treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY was signed in Moscow. A plan for ties between the CPSU and the YSP for 1980 through 1983 and a protocol on economic and technical cooperation between our countries was also signed. The signing of these important documents attests that a qualitatively new stage has arrived in relations between our countries and they have been raised to a higher level.

The conclusion of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY was the logical result of the strengthening friendly all-round cooperation between our countries. This treaty accords with the fundamental national interests of the two states' peoples and serves the cause of the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world.

Its entire essence it aimed at creating new favorable opportunites for the further development and consolidation of Soviet-South Yemeni relations of friendship and equal cooperation.

Speaking in the Great Kremlin palace at the dinner in honor of the PDRY guest, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed: "The countries which are not only our allies in the struggle against imperialism and in the struggle for peace but are also our fellow-thinkers who have set as their goal the building of a society free from man's exploitation of man are particularly close to us. These countries have no friends more loyal and reliable than the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states."

The results of the talks in Moscow confirmed once again that Democratic Yemen, which has implemented profound socioeconomic transformation, consistently pursues an anti-imperialist foreign policy and has set a course toward the consolidation and development of relations with the socialist community countries and is one of our allies in the struggle for peace and against imperialism.

During the talks in Moscow 'A.F. Isma'il particularly noted that the support which the Soviet Union renders to Democratic Yemen is an important factor in the PDRY's revolutionary development. The PDRY's advance along the path of progressive socioeconomic transformations has become possible thanks to the existence of the socialist community and its present decisive role in the struggle for peace and international detente.

The documents published at the end of the visit attest that at the talks in Moscow considerable attention was paid to topical questions of the present international situation. They also showed that the sides adhere to the same positions on world political issues. The attention which the two sides paid to the Near East situation is perfectly natural. Those taking part in the talks noted that the conclusion of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty has erected serious obstacles on the path toward achieving a just and all-embracing settlement in this region, which can be achieved only by the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and by insuring the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The Soviet-South Yemeni documents contain a just condemnation of the imperialist forces' intensifying attempts to create hotbeds of tension in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and Indian Ocean regions and to knock together military blocs.

Those taking part in the talks adopted a constructive stance on the most important problems of the international situation. The South Yemen side expressed warm approval for the foreign policy initiative of the CPSU and Soviet Government set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech-initiatives aimed at strengthening the detente process, at arms limitation and disarmament.

The visit to the Soviet Union by the eminent South Yemeni guest has been successfully concluded. The documents signed in Moscow during his stay open a new page in the history of our relations. Soviet people, who welcomed the results of this visit with profound satisfaction, express the confidence that they will serve the cause of the further consolidation of Soviet-South Yemeni friendship and give renewed impetus to the development of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen.

KUZNETSOV ENDS VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD031252 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, November 3, TASS--Today, the Soviet delegation, headed by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov has left the Algerian capital.

The delegation took part in the festivities in the Algerian People's Democractic Republic to mark the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

During the visit, the delegation was received by Algerian President, General Secretary of the NLF Party Chadli Bendjedid and President of the National People's Assembly R. Bitat.

During the meetings, the two sides stressed their desire to develop and expand all-round cooperation between Algeria and the USSR, which accords with the interests of the Algerian and the Soviet people. They also considered a number of international problems of mutual interest.

The head of the Soviet delegation made a statement for the press before departure. We were greatly impressed by the festivities on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution, he said. We had an opportunity to see for ourselves the achievements of the Algerian people, its great successes in the political, socio-economic and cultural fields.

Our meetings and talks have again convincingly shown that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria are invariably developing and becoming stronger.

We sincerely wish peace and well-being, happiness, and new great successes in implementing the tasks and objectives of the Algerian revolution to the friendly Algerian people.

SOVIET NAVAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ALGERIA

LD032116 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, November 3, TASS--A Soviet military delegation, headed by Admiral of the USSR Fleet Sergey Gorshkov, deputy defense minister, commander-in-chief of the USSR Navy, started an official visit here. The delegation was attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution. The delegation, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel R. Benieles, commander of Algeria's navy, made a tour of the country today. The delegation members visited the city of Oran and the naval base of Mersal-Kebir.

ALERIA'S FLN CITED ON U.S. ARMS FOR MOROCCO

LD021109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from R. Tuchnin roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Algeria: A Threat To Peace"]

[Text] The National Liberation Front Party Politburo has attentively studied the American administration's decision on additional arms supplies to Morocco and has issued a statement in this connection. It notes that this decision by Washington "runs counter to resolutions by all international bodies, including the United Nations." It jeopardizes progress toward peace and efforts to eliminate tension in North Africa.

In particular, the statement notes, in equipping Morocco with weapons intended for the struggle against the POLISARIO Front, the U.S. Government is promoting the intensification of military operations and jeopardizing opportunities for seeking a peaceful solution to the West Sahara problem. The Politburo expresses concern lest the conflict spread to other countries.

ARAB HEADS OF STATE ATTEND ALGIERS MEETING

LD030019 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, November 2, TASS--A meeting was held here on Thursday, of heads of states members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, attended by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Leader of the Libyan Revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat and representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Salah Muslih.

The meeting participants discussed the situation in the Middle East, noting with satisfaction the positive results of joint Arab actions undertaken in pursuance of the decisions of the conference of heads of Arab states and of the conference of ministers of foreign affairs and finance of Arab countries in Baghdad which stressed the necessity for isolating the As-Sadat regime and opposing the Camp David accords. The participants also emphasized the need for strengthening solidarity and joint Arab actions in the light of the dangerous consequences of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty".

DEFENSE MINISTER AFFIRMS SYRIA'S ROLE IN LEBANON

LD021822 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, November 2, TASS--Syria will not retreat in the face of the [words indistinct] attempts at pressurizing it from the outside and inside. The criminal sallies by imperialist agents in the person of the 'Muslim Brothers' will not influence its firm stand and will not make it abandon resistance to the capitulatory policy of Egypt, said Mustafa Talas, Syrian minister of defense.

Addressing the soldiers of the Syrian contingent which is part of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, he said 'The destiny of Lebanon depends on Syria's readiness and ability to resist conspiracies which the participants in the Camp David deal are busy weaving'. The defence minister emphasized that Syria is to continue to uphold the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country.

SITUATION IN LEBANON REMAINS TENSE

LD050432 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 4, TASS--The situation in the Lebanese capital and in the south of the country remains tense. Throughout the day yesterday snipers of the conservative forces were firing in the shopping centre of Beirut and in the adjacent districts. A number of armed clashes with units of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon were provoked.

In southern Lebanon, armed formations of the separatists with Khaddad at head, continue armed provocations against the people's patriotic forces of Lebanon and the U.N. Interim Force. Closely coordinating their actions with those of the Israeli military, they repeatedly attacked with machinegun and artillery fire the populated localities of Barashit and 'Ayta al-Jabal which suffered considerable material damage.

The separatists' actions were accompanied with intensive flights by Israeli planes and helicopters over southern Lebanon and manoeuvres of Israeli naval launches off the Lebanese shores. Eyewitnesses say that Israel concentrated its military equipment in a number of districts in the western and central sectors in the south of the country. Local observers do not rule out that Tel Aviv is planning new major provocation against Lebanon on the eve of the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN BOLIVIA

State of Siege

LD021318 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 2, TASS--A state of siege and a curfew have been introduced in Bolivia as of today. The national Congress has been disbanded and constitutional guarantees cancelled. This has been stated in La Paz, according to foreign news agencies, by Colonel Alberto Natusch Busch, who on Thursday announced himself the new president of the country after a state coup d'etat that he led. Most of the radio stations of Bolivia are controlled by military men. Censorship on radio broadcasts has been imposed. News agencies also point out that manifestations of protests against the coup are under way in La Paz and a number of other cities.

General Strike, Demonstrations

LD030254 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A general strike has practically paralyzed the Bolivian capital, La Paz. Factories, offices and banks were closed and public transport services disrupted. The strike was organized by the country's largest trade union alliance, the Workers' Center, in protest against the army coup staged in the country on Thursday. A demonstration in support of the deposed President Guevara has been held in the capital. The army dispersed the demonstrators, using tear gas grenades. A committee uniting 28 political parties and trade union and public organizations has been formed to defend democracy.

Resistance Committee

LD032104 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] La Paz, November 3, TASS--In Bolivia, a committee for the defence of democracy has been set up to organize resistance to the military who, two days ago, overthrew the constitutional government of this Latin American country in a coup d'etat. The committee includes representatives of influential political and public forces of the country, including the Communist Party, the major trade union associations--the Bolivian Workers' Centre as well as the Federation of Miners of Bolivia and the Confederation of Factory Workers. As a first measure, the committee for the defence of democracy expressed itself in favour of extending for another 48 hours the general strike, organized at the initiative of the Bolivian Workers Centre in protest against the coup d'etat.

CUBA ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF LAST POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD050045 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Havana, November 4, TASS--As was reported by the national news agency of Cuba, the Cuban Government has released from prisons the last group of those convicted for crimes against state security and violation of emigration laws. Thus, the agency stresses, Cuba has fully fulfilled the relevant agreements concluded as a result of negotiations with representatives of the Cuban community abroad.

A total 3,600 persons were released this year.

MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD021912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Studies have ended at the courses for party workers at the Moscow Higher Party School. For a month, secretaries of gorkoms for republican, kray and oblast centers and other major cities have been studying topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of the building of communism, the works of Comrade Brezhnev, and documents of the CPSU Central Committee on Ideological Matters. The students at the courses took part in the all-union conference of ideological workers, at which the course of the fulfillment of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological political educative work was discussed. A report entitled "A Matter for the Whole Party" was delivered at the conference by Comrade Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The students at the courses were addressed by Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Tyazhelnikov, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee; other party leaders and eminent scientists and writers.

BREZHNEV, OTHERS SIGN OBITUARY OF ENGINEER A. YE. BOCHKIN

LD021341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Obituary of Andrey Yefimovich Bochkin]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Andrey Yefimovich Bochkin, a prominent organiser of hydraulic engineering construction, Lenin Prizewinner, RSFSR honored construction worker and former chief of "Krasnoyarskgesstroy" died after a long serious illness on 16 October 1979.

A. Ye. Bochkin was born in 1906 into a peasant family in the village of Iyevlevo in Goritskiy Rayon, Kalininskaya Oblast.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin, A.P. Kirilenko, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, V.I. Dolgikh, I.T. Novikov, V.E. Dymshits, V.S. Frolov, P.S. Fedirko, P.S. Neporozhniy, P.P. Falaleyev, N.M. Ivantsov.

PAPER REPORTS REPLACEMENT OF BELORUSSIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD050915 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 13 October 1979 front-pages two Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 12 October. One decree appoints "Comrade Gennadiy Gerashimovich Kovalenko deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers," while the other relieves "Comrade Leonid Ivanovich Khitrun of his duties as deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work."

RASHIDOV PRESENTS AWARD TO THEATER COLLECTIVE

LD040622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0205 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Samarkand Chekhov Russian Drama Theater, one of Uzbekistan's oldest theatrical collectives, has marked its 60th anniversary.

For its great services to the development of Soviet art, the creative collective has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner. At a festive meeting, the order was pinned to the theater's banner by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

ALIYEV ATTENDS UKRAINIAN LITERARY SOIREE, ART EXHIBITIONS

LD050949 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 October 1979 front-pages a 2,500-word AZERINFORM report under the heading "Multicolored Rainbow of Friendship" on a ceremonial soiree held on 10 October to mark the end of the days of Ukrainian literature and art in Azerbaijan. The report notes that "G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, came to the ceremonial soiree."

The same paper also front-pages a 900-word AZERINFORM report under the heading "art of great civic resonance" describing Ukrainian representational art exhibitions held in Azerbaijan as part of the festival of Ukrainian literature and art in Azerbaijan. The report notes that "on 10 October the Ukrainian art exhibitions were visited by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbiajan CP Central Committee."

BRIEFS

RESHUFFLE IN KIEV GORISPOLKOM--The Kiev city soviet at its session on 1 November discussed the progress made in wintering preparations. The session also examined an organizational issue. Since Gusev has been appointed deputy minister and chief of the administration for industrial enterprises in the Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction, the session elected (Zhuyskiy), hitherto director general of the Korolev production association, Kievskoy Gorispolkom chairman. The session was attended by Botvin, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU]

KHABAROVSK KRAYKOM MEETING--A regular meeting of the Khabarovsk Kraykom's ideological commission was held today to discuss the results of the All-Union Ideological Workers meeting. Kraykom Secretary Stepanov delivered a report. The commission also discussed its long-range work plan in light of the tasks posed by a resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological and political training work. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW]

JEWISH OBKOM PLENUM--Obkom First Secretary Lev Borisovich Shapiro delivered a report today at the fourth plenum of the Jewish Obkom which was held in Birobidzhan. During the debate that followed his report Shapiro and other participants noted the major transformations which have occurred in the oblast's economy and culture during the past 15 years or since the October 1964 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. During the period the volume of industrial output has increased 2.5 times, the gross output of agricultural products has increased 1.6 times, wages have increased 1.6 times, per capital retail goods turnover has increased 2.1 times and more than 23,000 families have received new apartments. But the plenum noted shortcomings in control and planning methods and outlined concrete ways to eliminate them. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW]

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL ANALYZES 9-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

LD021149 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 1 LD

["Economic Review" by V.A. Vanchikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan: "On the Final Stretch of the Year"]

[Text] The 4th year of the 10th 5-Year Plan is in its last quarter. The results for the first 9 months indicate that in January-September industrial workers insured further production development and achieved definite successes in the country's economic and social development. This was promoted to a significant extent by the wide development of socialist competition and labor collectives' fulfillment of stepped-up pledges adopted in honor of the 62d anniversary of Great October.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration report notes that overall the country's industry fulfilled the plan laid down for associations and enterprises for the volume of output sales. Here the increase in industrial output compared with the same period in 1978 was 3.4 percent and average daily output increased 3.7 percent.

Power industry workers and workers in the gas industry and instrument making performed well. Some 12 percent more instruments, means of automation and spare parts for them and 16 percent more computer hardware and spare parts were produced. In total $6.4 billion worth of these products was produced.

It must be noted that power industry workers and workers in the gas and instrument making industries exceeded their targets for volume of output and labor productivity in comparison with the same period last year. In industry as a whole labor productivity increased 2.4 percent and about three-fourths of the increase in output resulted from this.

The indicators obtained in power machine building, heavy and transport, tractor and agricultural, chemical and petroleum machine building, light and food industry and a number of other sectors are better than in other areas. I would like to note that five ministries (the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building) which transferred earlier to a new system of planning and economic incentives as an experiment overfulfilled their targets for the 9 months in output sales and exceeded the level of volume of output and labor productivity compared with the same period last year.

At the same time it is clear from the USSR Central Statistical Administration report that there are serious shortcomings in the work of certain ministries production associations and enterprises. The plan for producing certain very important types of output was not fulfilled. Among these are oil, coal, finished rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, commercial timber, paper and others.

Sectors of the fuel and energy complex continued to increase electricity generation and oil, gas and coal extraction. During the 9 months 904 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity was generated, which is 3 percent more than in the same period in 1978. Here the power industry workers succeeded in slightly reducing proportionate fuel expenditure per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated.

Some 435 million tons of oil and gas condensate were extracted--that is 3 percent more than the quantity extracted in January-September last year. Some 540 million tons of coal have been extracted since the beginning of the year.

Collectives of gas industry enterprises and associations are notably outstripping the target rates. Gas extraction workers overfulfilled the plan for the sale of output by 3 percent. Some 299 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted--9 percent more than in the same period in 1978. Labor productivity in the sector increased.

However, it must be said that workers in the oil, oil refining and petrochemicals and coal sectors of industry did not cope with the 9-month target. A debt to the state is building up, and neither the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry nor the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry can eliminate the causes of these failures. As before, the commissioning of new wells, mines and quarries is late, drilling rates are lower than they might be and existing machinery is not exploited to full capacity.

Metallurgical workers are also in debt to the national economy. USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy associations and enterprises underfulfilled the plan for output sales by 2 percent. Machine building plants and construction sites failed to receive a large quantity of important types of products. The rate of smelting steel and rolling ferrous metals was lower than last year. The reasons for the laggardness must be sought above all in shortcomings in sectoral planning and the poor utilization of internal reserves. But there are objective reasons too. Among these are interruptions in the supply of ore and coal, particularly coking coal, and poor work by railroad transport.

As before, the chemical industry is lagging behind the target rates. The January-September targets were not fulfilled. Moreover production of such important types of chemical products as mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, sulfuric acid, synthetic resins and plastics and chemical fibers and yarn was lower than in the same period last year. Chemical workers owed the national economy hundreds of millions of rubles worth of goods.

Of course, interruptions with raw materials had an effect on the sector's work. But the main thing here is that the intensive program for building new enterprises and modernizing existing ones is not being met, planned capacities are not being assimilated on time at a number of new sites and the coefficients of utilization of equipment and labor force are low. The most resolute, urgent joint measures are needed on the part of construction and industrial ministries and departments to enable the sector to catch up. And such measures must be adopted in the first instance by the Ministry of Chemical Industry.

The significance of smooth-running work by railroad transport for the successful activity of most industrial enterprises is well known. A great deal is now being done to insure that goods are delivered to consumers on time. But the freight transportation problem remains very acute. In this cooperation the machine building workers must be reproached. In the 9 months they produced 48,800 mainline freight cars, 4 percent less than in the same period last year.

Paper production has also fallen in comparison with last year. As before, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction is not fulfilling the plan. Some 4 percent less cement and 3 percent less ferroconcrete was produced than in the first three quarters of last year.

Many sectors are lagging behind because suppliers are not fulfilling their contract commitments. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Machinery and on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" envisages increasing the material responsibility of production associations, enterprises and organizations for the observance of contract commitments and the timely supply to consumers of products of the necessary product mix and quality. Ministries and departments must restructure their work more rapidly and make every effort to insure that the planned measures are implemented in the shortest possible time.

There are still 2 months until the end of the year. In order to make up for lost time ministries, departments and all labor collectives in our industry must analyze the causes of laggardness attentively and outline ways to eliminate them. An important factor in successful work is the quest for internal reserves. All efforts must be mobilized in order to arrive at the year's finishing line with good results and to do everything to insure the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

IZVESTIYA Editorial

LD020945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The March of Soviet Industry"]

[Text] The Soviet people are preparing to greet the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. Competition for a worthy fitting welcome to this bright holiday is widening at plants and factories, on construction sites and in scientific institutions. The USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan by the country's industry in the first 9 months of 1979 has just been published. It notes that the collectives of production associations and enterprises insured further production development in January-September. The prescribed plan for the volume of output sales was fulfilled for industry as a whole. Growth in industrial output in comparison with the corresponding period last year was 3.4 percent. Average daily output increased 3.7 percent.

One of the main tasks for labor collectives is to steadily improve labor productivity. It increased 2.4 percent in the 9 months which accounted for about three-fourths of the growth in industrial output. Profits--one important indicator of production efficiency--increased.

In most sectors of the national economy new successes were achieved in increasing production of output the country needs. The 9-month plan for gas extraction and production of instruments, means of automation and computer hardware, agricultural machines and oil apparatus was overfulfilled. The technical and economic indicators of work in a number of sectors and product quality improved in comparison with last year. The total volume of top quality goods produced increased 23 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Production of more than 2,000 new types of product was assimilated and launched; a number of obsolete articles were taken out of production.

Matters are improving in the production of goods in mass demand. The 9-month plan for the production of sewn goods and also cultural and consumer goods and household articles was overfulfilled. The product range broadened slightly and the operating qualities of many types of domestic equipment improved.

Our industry's achievements could have been greater if all sectors and all labor collectives had made fuller use of reserves for improving production efficiency and observed plan, production and labor discipline more strictly. Unfortunately certain ministries, associations and enterprises, as the USSR Central Statistical Administration report notes, failed to fulfill the prescribed targets for the production and sale of output, for increasing labor productivity, for reducing the prime cost of products and for accumulations. Certain associations and enterprises in the heavy and transport, chemical and petroleum machine building, electrical equipment and automotive industries did not insure full supplies of products to consumers in accordance with contracts and orders concluded. The 9-month plan for oil extraction and refining, coal extraction and production of finished rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, commercial timber, paper and certain other types of product was underfulfilled. All this indicates that plan and contract discipline is not observed strictly everywhere, as is demanded by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

It is now very important to thoroughly analyze the results of work since the beginning of the year. All ministries and departments, local soviets and working people's collectives must outline concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings. There are opportunities for further improving production efficiency and work quality in every sector and every enterprise. This is indicated convincingly by the example of leading collectives. The experience of the best must be widely disseminated and introduced and discipline and organization must be strengthened everywhere.

To eliminate shortcomings and laggardness so as to unconditionally fulfill and overfulfill the plan for the fourth year of the 5-year plan--that is the priority task for all enterprises, associations and sectors. The resolution of this task demands a creative approach to matters, increased responsibility and the strictest discipline at all levels of the economy. "Let everyone who works at a lathe, in the fields or at a drawing board," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "ask himself: Has he done everything in order to work more productively and to a better standard, to save materials and to avoid wasting time?"

By emulating frontrunners and utilizing reserves for further economic growth, Soviet people are fully determined to successfully fulfill the annual targets and to mark the 62d anniversary of Great October with labor victories.

ALIYEV, GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER ADDRESS MEETING ON OIL INDUSTRY

LD021333 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "The Combat Tasks of the Republic's Offshore Oilmen: Conference in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of the aktiv of workers in the republic's oil and gas industry engaged in extracting fuel at sea was held in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. It was attended by first secretaries of party committees from Baku's oil rayons, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, executives of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers, the Azerbaijan Trade Unions Council and the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee and others.

The question of progress in fulfilling the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress in increasing oil and gas extraction at sea and in fulfilling the party and government resolution on exploiting oil and gas resources on the USSR's continental shelf was discussed.

A briefing was given by A.B. Suleymanov, general director of the Kaspmornetegrazprom Association, general director of the Kaspmorneftegrazprom Association. He spoke of the association collective's work, the successes of frontrunners, existing difficulties and shortcomings and the measures being adopted by the associations' leadership to improve work in the sphere of offshore oil extraction.

K.A. Abasov, chief of the XXII Syezd KPSS oil and gas extraction administration, spoke of the selfless struggle to increase fuel extraction on the part of the collective of the legendary Neftyanyye Kamni, which is marking the 30th anniversary of its existence this year. At one time, he said, oil and gas extraction started to fall. But the harmonious, united collective of the administration, which has for many years borne with honor the title of Enterprise of Communist Labor, found within itself the strength to stabilize extraction and made skillful use of reserves for exploiting wells in the best possible way. Since the start of the 10th 5-Year-Plan the offshore oilmen have 12 times taken prize winning places in socialist competition among workers in the sector, including being awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

Today the oil and gas extraction and administration collective has already exceeded its socialist pledges for the year for extracting fuel over and above the plan. Preparing a fitting welcome for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the oilmen have adopted new, stepped-up pledges. Comrade Abasov assured those present that the working people of the oil and gas extraction administration will successfully fulfill targets for the fourth year and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Unfortunately, as was noted at the conference, this is far from being the state of affairs everywhere. Only three of the five offshore oil and gas extraction administrations have coped with the plan for the first 9 months of this year. G.G. Gimatov, chief of the N. Narimanov oil and gas extraction administration; Z.M. Aliyev, secretary of the 50-Letiye SSSR oil and gas extraction administration party committee; D.S. Akhundov, chief of the Primorskoye offshore drilling work administration; and N.N. Nadzhafov, first secretary of Azizbekovskiy Raykom, who spoke at the conference, dwelt on shortcomings in work and spoke of laggardness in drilling new wells, the poor quality of drilling work and the shortage of specialized ships, in particular crane ships. There is still considerable organizational trouble connected with shortfalls in work in the restructured Kaspmorneftegazprom Association. There are many shortcomings in consumer services to offshore oilmen and in providing them with housing.

The conference was addressed by S.A. Orudzhev, [USSR] minister of the gas industry. He noted that the country's gas industry is developing in complete accordance with the 25th party congress instructions. The lower limit set for the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan by the congress decisions will be reached as early as this year. High-powered gas extracting and processing complexes have been created in Orenburgskaya Oblast, Turkmenia and Tyumenskaya Oblast. Huge new deposits are now being opened up, like the Urengoy deposit, which are at distances of up to 4,000 km from the places where gas is consumed, and this requires the speedy solution of problems in constructing long-distance gas pipelines.

An important task facing the ministry is the exploitation of the riches of the continental shelf. We are trying to prevent laggardness in this work, particularly in the Caspian. In the past year questions connected with this have been organizationally resolved and centers for the exploitation of the continental shelf and relevant scientific research and design institutes have been created.

Baku is rightly called the country's oil academy, Comrade Orudzhev noted. This is recognition of the Baku oilmen's great services in opening up the Apsheron deposits. Their experience and the new methods they have evolved have been adopted by oilmen throughout the USSR. It is now the duty of workers on offshore deposits, who also possess tremendous experience, to earn fame for the republic's capital as an academy of offshore oil extraction too.

Comrade Orudzhev went on to analyze serious shortcomings in the activity of the Kaspmorneftegazprom association and in the exercise of management and technical and organizational leadership by its subdivisions and indicated the inadequate monitoring of the progress and quality of work. He set the leadership of the association and the oil and gas extraction administrations concrete tasks whose implementation will make it possible to overcome the laggardness which exists.

The conference was addressed by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Summing up the results of the discussion, he noted that in principle a businesslike, useful and very necessary discussion took place at the conference on current and long-term tasks for the Kaspmorneftegazprom Association's collective and on ways and means of speeding up the rate of development of offshore oilfields.

The oilman has long been the most honored, authoritative person in our republic, Comrade Aliyev stressed. We value highly the Baku oilmen's outstanding contribution to the revolutionary movement and to the victory of Soviet power in Azerbaijan, whose 60th anniversary we will soon be marking. The republic's oilmen marched in the vanguard of the struggle to implement the plans of the first 5-year plans. Thanks to their selfless, devoted labor the front and rear received Baku fuel without interruption during the Great Patriotic War. An important role in the implementation of all socioeconomic transformations in Azerbaijan belongs to the oilmen.

The profession, the calling of oilman is associated in the consciousness of every working person in the republic with the best qualities of the Soviet person--boundless devotion to the cause, high awareness, good organization, discipline, courage and staunchness. A special place among oilmen belongs to the offshore oilmen, whose labor, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said on his visit to the offshore oilfields in 1970, is more than heroism. These few but pithy words express the high assessment which the party, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev place on the offshore oilmen's services and their difficult struggle against the elements. At the same time this assessment imposes obligations and calls for new achievements and new feats.

During the 9th and 10th 5-year plans the republic's economy has been developing at a rapid and unprecedented rate. Industrial and agricultural production is increasing from year to year and plans and socialist pledges are being fulfilled and overfulfilled. Azerbaijan's oilmen have also made a definite contribution to these achievements but their share could and must be considerably greater. What has been done does not match the potential of the republic's oil industry and the tasks it is set by party and government decisions.

Production growth in the Kaspmorneftegazprom Association is lagging behind 5-year plan targets and is much lower than in other sectors of the republic's industry. The offshore deposits fulfill and overfulfill gas extraction targets which is good. But at the same time they have a considerable shortfall in oil, which gives rise to the association's overall laggardness and leads to nonfulfillment of plans in the oil refining industry. In this connection Comrade Aliyev condemned attempts by certain leaders of the association and its subdivisions to assess work results in terms of gross output, when the oil shortfall is concealed because of the gas extraction. State plans must be unconditionally fulfilled throughout the range of products. This is the duty of every enterprise and, in this case, of every oil and gas extraction administration.

Analyzing shortcomings in the work of Kaspmorneftegazprom, he dwelt particularly on the nonfulfillment of plans in commercial and prospecting drilling; after all, drilling and its volume, scope and effectiveness determine the future of our republic's petroleum industry. Breakdowns and interruptions in drilling wells are still considerable. This indicates the low standard of technological and labor discipline and engineering work and unsatisfactory leadership of drilling enterprises. Matters are no better on many oilfields as regards the operation of wells, maintaining their output and organizing timely repair and maintenance work.

An important event in the offshore oilmen's life was the commissioning of the high-yield well on the Bulla Island deposit. But a considerable length of time has passed, and work on the accelerated opening up of that promising area has still not really been launched. This is now being repeated at the 28 Aprelya deposit. Questions of mapping it, ancillary construction work, the transportation of oil to the shore and other questions are being resolved only slowly.

Lenin taught that at every stage we must determine the main link, and by seizing it we can pull out the whole chain. Applying these words to the offshore oilmen's tasks today, Comrade Aliyev said, this means focusing attention on and mobilizing forces and resources for the exploitation of promising deposits which have already been discovered, which are a big but as yet unsatisfactorily utilized reserve for increasing offshore extraction. Equally great significance is attached to improving the whole complex of prospecting drilling and geological prospecting work in the Caspian. The wells already in operation demand constant concern and a skillful, highly qualified approach.

Work at sea is a complex matter. It demands a considerable intensity of physical and spiritual resources, profound knowledge, high discipline and courage. This places special responsibility on leaders, who are called upon to organize prospecting, drilling and exploitation of wells in such a way as to insure that the whole work cycle proceeds efficiently, effectively and to a high standard. However, there is a different situation in practice. In recent years sharp criticism has more than once been levelled at the Kaspmorneftegazprom. But apparently Comrade Suleymanov, the association's general director, his deputies, other executive of the association and the chiefs of oil and gas extraction administrations have grown used to shortcomings and do not adopt effective measures to eliminate them.

Matters are unsatisfactory in the association and its subdivisions as regards organization, and elements of formalism and a superficial approach to resolving technical and production tasks are often manifested. Certain leaders are not improving the style and methods of their activity, have come to a standstill in their growth, and are therefore unable to keep up with the dynamic development of the republic's economy. It is the duty and obligation of the leader, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, not only to work well himself but also to be able to organize and direct the masses' efforts in such a way as to insure that everyone works successfully. This means creating an atmosphere and conditions which insure that everyone works creatively, at full strength, and that everyone can display his initiative and ability. It is necessary to develop criticism and self-criticism and have an attentive attitude toward opinions and constructive proposals made locally.

A number of specific questions were raised in the speeches of conference participants. We hope, Comrade Aliyev said, that Comrade S.A. Orudzhev, who has gone into everything in detail in the last few days, will adopt measures to give the association the necessary help from the Ministry of Gas Industry so as to rectify the situation. But without a single day's delay the association's leadership must really get down to eliminating the shortcomings which depend on the association.

Comrade Aliyev also indicated the need for the Kaspmorneftegazprom to expand housing construction. Many oilmen live in Baku, but they do not all have good housing conditions yet. However, the Azneft and Kaspmorneftegazprom associations and the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry do not even fulfill clearly understand housing construction plans. Firm order must be introduced into the work of the oilmen's construction organizations and their material and technical base must be developed in every way, so as to steadily build up the volume of construction and installation work and above all housing construction.

Present at the conference, Comrade Aliyev went on, are leaders of ministries and departments which carry out construction, installation, equipment and other types of work for the oil industry, in particular for the Kaspmorneftegazprom. They must become fully aware of their responsibility for increasing oil extraction in the republic, especially at sea, and must adopt every measure to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them fully and on schedule.

It is the duty of party raykoms and primary party organizations to be concerned in a more profound, skilled way with urgent and long-term problems of the oil industry and the effectiveness of socialist competition and to devote greater attention to questions of the organization of public catering, trade and consumer and cultural services for the oilmen. In the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" they must use the full arsenal of means and methods of exerting party influence on the masses so as to insure a further increase in their labor and political activeness. An important role must be played in this work by measures to fulfill the recommendations of the all-union scientific and practical conference on problems of moral education and the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution adopted on its results.

The Kaspmorneftegazprom collective, Comrade Aliyev said in conclusion, has great potential--splendid cadres, a good base, rich prospects. All this must be utilized skillfully and effectively. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is confident that the offshore oilmen, true to the remarkable traditions of the republic's working class, will apply all their efforts, experience and knowledge to successfully fulfill the tasks put forward by the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau members Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov and S.B. Tatliyev, Central Committee Bureau candidate members Z.I. Fuseynova and G.Sh. Efendiyev, and T.G. Velikov, deputy minister of the gas industry.

During his stay in Baku Comrade S.A. Urudzhev, minister of the gas industry, familiarized himself with the work of offshore oilmen and visited oilfields, enterprises and construction sites. He visited the new 28 Aprelya deposit, the Neftyannye Kamni XXII Syezda KPSS oil and gas extraction administration, the N. Narimanov oil and gas extraction administration, a deep-water foundations plant which is under construction and a hose and cable drilling rig. Talking with workers, engineers, technicians and employees, the minister indicated the need to expand the scale of prospecting drilling, make more efficient use of equipment and improve the rate and quality of construction

Comrade S.A. Orudzhev was accompanied at the oil industry enterprises by G.N. Seidov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers.

UZBEK PAPER REPORTS 29 SEPTEMBER OBKOM PLENUMS

LD050911 [Editorial Report LD] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 September 1979 frontpages a 300-word UZTAG report entitled "An Important Sector--in the Center of Attention" on the 29 September Syrdarinskiy Obkom plenum which discussed party tasks in the light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate the Development of Livestock Raising in the Uzbek SSR". The keynote speaker was V.A. Khaydurov, Syrdarinskiy Obkom first secretary. According to UZTAG, it was noted that there are still shortcomings especially "the feeble development of fodder production and slow establishment of crop rotation." The report concludes by stating that "G.N. Orlov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the plenum."

The same issue of PRAVDA VOSTOKA also frontpages a 350-word UZTAG report on the 29 September Khorezmskiy Obkom plenum which discussed party tasks in the light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate the Development of Livestock Raising in the Uzbek SSR". The keynote speaker was M. Khudaybergenov, obkom first secretary. The plenum's participants noted that though specialization and concentration of livestock raising had produced definite results in some rayons, others still lagged behind and fuller use needed to be made of existing facilities of specialized enterprises as well as building and modernizing others. The report also says that the plenum noted the importance of improving fodder production from irrigated land and the more rapid establishment of cotton and alfalfa crop rotation systems, and concludes by stating that "A.A. Urkinbayev, Uzbek SSR minister of agriculture, addressed the plenum."

I.T. NOVIKOV PRESENTS CONSTRUCTION PRIZES

LD051009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Prizes Presented"]

[Text] Moscow--Diplomas were presented on 18 October to a large group of architects, designers and construction workers winning USSR Council of Ministers prizes in 1979 for outstanding design and construction work. I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosstroy, who presented the diplomas, warmly congratulated the recipients.

CSA REPORTS AGRICULTURAL FIGURES

LD031953 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports today that agricultural workers of the Mariyskaya ASSR, Primorskiy Kray, the Brestskaya Oblast in Belorussia, and the Zakarpatskaya Oblast in the Ukraine have fulfilled the plan for the sales of grain to the state.

Brestskaya Oblast farms sold 220,000 tons of grain crops to the state. The plan for the sale of rye has been exceeded. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Primorskiy Kray exceeded socialist pledges and delivered to reception points 117,000 tons of grain. The plan for the sale of buckwheat, barley and oats has been considerably overfulfilled.

Agricultural workers in the Mariyskaya ASSR sold the state 79,000 tons of grain crops. The plan for the sale of barley, oats and pulses has been exceeded.

Farms in the Zakarpatskaya Oblast delivered to grain reception points 30,000 tons of grain, and more wheat, rye and corn than planned. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes have fully provided themselves with seeds. In implementing the plan, farms in Brestskaya Oblast failed to meet targets for sale of wheat, buckwheat, pulses, barley and oats: in Mariyskaya Republic--rye and buckwheat. Sales of grain to the state continue.

CENTRAL ASIAN OBLASTS FULFILL GRAIN SALES PLANS

LD051005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Grain for the Motherland"]

[Text] Implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, the agricultural workers of Kashkadarinskaya, Dzhizakskaya, Samarkandskaya, Tashkentskaya and Ferganskaya oblasts were successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

Kashkadarinskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes have poured 185,000 tons of grain into the motherland's granaries. The plans for the sale of wheat, corn and barley have been overfulfilled.

Dzhizakskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes have shipped 180,000 tons of grain to the procurement centers, including 150,000 tons of wheat. More corn than planned has been sold.

Samarkandskaya Oblast farmers have sold the state 120,000 tons of grain; the plans for the sale of wheat, corn and barley have been overfulfilled.

Tashkentskaya Oblast farms have sold 115,000 tons of grain, and the plans for the sale of wheat, rice, barley and corn have been considerably overfulfilled. Ferganskaya Oblast farms have sold 34,000 tons of grain.

These oblasts' kolkhozes and sovkhozes have provided themselves with full supplies of seeds for next year's harvest.

Notwithstanding the overfulfillment of the total volume of grain purchases, the farms of Kashkadarinskaya, Dzhizakskaya, Samarkandskaya and Tashkentskaya Oblasts failed to fulfill the plans for the sale of pulse crops, and Dzhizakskaya Oblast also failed to fulfill that for barley.

The sale of grain to the state is continuing.

PROGRESS, SHORTCOMINGS IN GRAIN, BEET, FODDER PROCUREMENT VIEWED

LD021155 SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin report under the rubric "Field Work Diary": "The Entire Crop--To the Granaries"]

[Text] RSFSR farmers, responding with deeds to the CPSU Central Committee's ardent 62d Great October anniversary slogans, are striving to give the motherland as much agricultural produce as possible. Orenburgskaya Oblast's grain growers have been laboring fruitfully in the fourth year of the 5-year plan, and have dispatched 4 million tons of grain to the state's granaries. Altay farmers are also gladdening the motherland with a great deal of grain. They have already delivered 3,368,000 tons of high quality grain to the elevators and reception points. Its sale is continuing. Krasnodarskiy Kray's agricultural workers, as they approach the Great October festival, have poured over 3.5 million tons of grain into the state granaries, including 2 million tons of strong and valuable wheat and 182,000 tons of corn.

On the threshold of the festival, news has been received of fulfillment of socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state from Ivanovskaya, Vologodskaya, Kostromskaya and Kaliningradskaya oblasts and Khabarovskiy Kray.

On the majority of RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes the harvest has been gathered, the winter crops sown and the fall plowing performed. But not all the work has yet been completed. According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, as of 22 October on a number of farms there still remained a certain portion of the late hulled crops to be threshed--buckwheat and millet--and in the North Caucasus region, corn sown for grain, too. Not all the sunflower, hemp and vegetable crop has been harvested.

It has long since been observed that if some abnormal phenomenon is repeated from one year to another, people get used to it, and it begins to be accepted as normal. Something like this is happening with buckwheat cultivation in Kaluzhskaya Oblast. They manage to sow it all right but each year they begin harvesting it last of all. This year there have been no changes for the better. The buckwheat threshing has dragged on, which of course does not make for a high-yield harvest. This is all in spite of a sworn assurance by leaders in Kaluzhskaya Oblast to pay paramount attention to the cultivation and harvesting of the valuable crop.

But you cannot cook kasha from promises, even the very best ones.

The harvesting of another hulled crop--millet--is proceeding a little faster, but here to there are great contrasts. Although on the Volga Region's farms the cutting and threshing of this crop are practically completed, in a number of places the fields have still not been cleared.

RSFSR beet growers have on the whole completed the most labor-intensive fall work--lifting the roots--and in Saratovskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts transporting the roots to the sugar factories has also been completed. The root crops are not lying too long on Krasnodarskiy Kray fields either. By using the progressive continuous-flow method of harvesting and delivering the crop to beet reception points, Kuban machine operators and transport workers have achieved an exceptionally high output--on average each vehicle transports 22 tons of roots a day. The transport workers of Stavropolskiy Kray are also near this indicator.

In the last few days the rate of transport of roots has increased in Kurskaya, Belgorodskaya, Lipetskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts. But we must not be deluded by this, because a considerable part of the sugar beet is still lying in field clamps. There is room for speeding up the delivery of the crop to the refineries. For the overage output of one motor vehicle in the main beet growing regions does not at the moment exceed 12 tons of roots a day.

Fall is the climax of the crop grower's labor. To harvest all the crops--that is his first concern. The straw, chaff, root crop and potato haulms, waste from vegetable plantations--it is all wonderful fodder. Each kilogram of it must be used.

As is well known, weather conditions for this year's fodder procurement were not everywhere favourable. But where fodder production has been developed as a sector in its own right, where resources for strengthening its material and technical base have not been spared, where people's labor has been correctly organized and modern equipment used, enough fodder has been stored for the winter, and of the most diverse varieities. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Novosibirskaya, Omskaya and Tomskaya oblasts may service as an example. Here each standard head of livestock will have as much as 17 quintals of fodder units for the winter. Moreover, the ration will also include concentrates.

At the same time, for the farms of Irkutskaya Oblast, winter once more has a severe test in store. Livestock have to be kept indoors here considerably longer than, for example, in Russia's middle belt, but fodder stocks are extremely meagre--11.3 quintals of fodder units each per standard head. In Chitinskaya Oblast it is even less than this. In fact the fodder here is really only sufficient for half the winter.

From the very first days of the wintering period, the livestock have been forced to go on to "reduced" fodder rations on many Vladimirskaya Oblast farms. This has been caused by the fact that only half the required quantity of fodder was procured here--8.9 quintals of fodder units each per standard head. In order to improve the situation if only slightly Vladimirskaya Oblast inhabitants are today procuring straw in Siberia. At the same time on the fields of many of the oblast's farms, the straw is still lying in little piles. Why this is happening is hard to understand. For in the nearby Kostromskaya Oblast where conditions for fodder procurement were the same, they laid in a much bigger stock.

There is now an opportunity to substantially replenish fodder stocks by laying composite silage. Specialists calculate that no less than 8 million tons of it can be procured. Unfortunately this opportunity is not being taken into account in Tulskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray. But in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast they have taken a thrifty approach to sugar-beet plantation waste. Every haulm for the plantations--and they gathered 45,000 tons--has gone into the preparation of composite silage.

At this time rural workers are applying their efforts to completing as quickly as possible the whole complex of fall field tasks, are laying the foundations for the future harvest, are continuing to accumulate fodder and are actively working to insure that the livestock wintering period is conducted in an organized way.

EDITORIAL CITES VIGILANCE IN USSR ARMED FORCES ON OCTOBER EVE

LD050857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Approaching the October Holiday"]

[Excerpt] In following the path blazed by the October Revolution the Soviet people are unfailingly demonstrating their loyalty to proletarian internationalism. In these last days before the holiday they join with their beloved party in extending fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties and peoples of the socialist countries, to the capitalist countries' working class and to all those struggling against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism.

The slogans reflect the lofty and noble aims of the Soviet state's foreign policy. Our party is waging a truly titanic struggle for peace and the peoples' security. The new Soviet initiative on problems of military detente and disarmament set forth in the speech made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the recent celebrations in Berlin to mark the GDR's 30th anniversary is convincing testimony to this. This initiative has been warmly approved by the Soviet people and the people of the socialist countries and is the focus of the world public's attention.

However, NATO's leaders have as yet not shown a willingness to follow the Soviet Union's lead. While acknowledging the positive nature of the Soviet initiative, the countries in this bloc are still trotting out far-fetched arguments for carrying out dangerous plans to deploy in West Europe new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons which they plan to target against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The actions of aggressive imperialist circles demand a high level of vigilance and a state of constant combat readiness on the part of the Soviet Armed Forces. Those forces are fulfilling the crucial mission of reliably safeguarding our people's peaceful labor and are an important factor in international peace and security. The CPSU Central Committee calls on members of the Soviet Armed Forces to constantly improve their combat and political training and to be always ready to defend the motherland and socialism's great gains.

Army and navy servicemen respond to the party's and the people's trust with selfless military labor. In common with all the Soviet people they are preparing to greet the October holiday in a fitting manner. Many military collectives, especially socialist competition initiators in branches of the armed forces, are ending the training year with good results in combat and political training. It is the duty of commanders, political organizers and party and Komsomol organizations to fully utilize the experience accumulated, eliminate any shortcomings which have come to light and make timely and comprehensive preparations for the solution of crucial tasks in the new training year.

In greeting the October holiday the working people of our country and its army and navy servicemen look, as always, to the Communist Party. The Soviet people's entire heroic history and all their military and labor victories are inextricably bound up with the party and its multifaceted work. With the party at their head, the Soviet people are confidently pursuing the Leninist path toward communism.

"Long Live the Leninist CPSU--The Inspirer and Organizer of the Victorious October Revolution and the Leading and Directing Force of Soviet Society!

Long Live the Great Unbreakable Unity of the Party and the People!"